

A TRUE
NARRATIVE
Of the Proceedings in
PARLIAMENT,

Councell of State, Generall Councell
of the Army, and Committee of
Safetie; from the 22. of
Septemb. untill this present.

With all
*Orders, Ordinances, Acts, Votes, Declarations, Let-
ters, &c. Which concern the present difference;
betwixt the Parliament and Army.*

Faithfully Collected for the Information of the People.

Published by speciall Order.

LONDON,
Printed by John Redmayne, in Lovels Court
in Pater-noster-Row. 1659.

A T R H E
N A R R A T I V E
Of the Proceedings in
P A R L I A M E N T

Council of State, General Council
of the Army, and Committee of
Selects from the 22 of
January 1711 this Order

Witnes
Oath, Oathes, etc. New Deduction, etc.
the 22 of January 1711 this Order
between the Parliament and them
Parliamentary Collection for the Information of the People

Published by James Oakes

L O N D O N
Printed by John Sturges, in South Court
in Pall-mall, 1711

TO THE READER.

Courteous Reader,



He first beginning of the present distractions, arising from the Proposals of the *Northern-Brigade*, which was employed against *Sr. George Booth*, under the Command of the *Lord Lambert*, which were the ground of the *Representation and Petition of the Army*. I have taken the beginning of this Relation from thence, and herein given thee a true *Narrative* of what Progress the *Parliament* made thereupon, and what Industry was used by the Officers of the Army for the Promoting of the same, which in the end, was the cause of the present Interruption of the *Parliament*: Also, here hast thou the proceedings of the *Council of State*, untill they were made sensible that no Endeavours would take for healing of these Breaches, which caused them at last to withdraw their further

Attendance: Here is also the Proceedings of
the Generall Council of the Officers of the
Army and the Committee of Safetie, which is
continued untill this present, with an Account
of the Actions of Generall Monck, from the
time that he received notice of the present In-
terruption of the Parliament, with severall Let-
ters and Declarations of his Relating hereunto,
all which, is faithfully collected, and left to
thy serious consideration.

A true Narrative of the Proceedings in Parliament, Councill of State, generall Council of the Army and Committee of Sa etie : From the 22 of September untill this present time.

Thursday 22. of September.

Lieutenant Generall Fleetwood having acquainted the Parliament with the effect of an Adresse intended to be made to them by some of the Army: They ordered that Collonel Ashfield, Collonel Cobbet, and Lieutenant Collonel Duckenfield be, and are hereby required forthwith this afternoon, to bring to the Parliament the Originall Paper or Adresse in their or one of their hands; intended by some of the Army to be presented to the Parliament, and that the Coppy thereof in the hands of the Lieutenant General Fleetwood be also brought to the House this afternoon; And thereupon Ordered that Lieutenant General Fleetwood do give the said Collonel Ashfield, Collonel Cobbet, and Lieutenant Collonel Duckenfield notice of the said Order.

Thursday 22. September Afternoon.

The House received in pursuance of their Order made in the forenoon, A Letter signed by many persons of the Army, and directed to Collonel Ashfield, Collonel Cobbet, and Lieutenant Collonel Duckenfield, by whose hands, or any one or two of them, they desired the enclosed Paper with the Letter, might be presented to the Lord Fleetwood, and afterwards unto the generall Councill of Officers, which enclosed Paper was entituled, *To the Supream Authority of these Nations: The Parliament of the Common-wealth of England, The humble Petition and Proposals of the Officers under* the

the command of the right Honourable the Lord *Lambert* in the late Northern Expedition: after a debate thereof till 7: of the clock that Evening; They ordered, that the further debate hereof be adjourned untill to morrow morning, and that it be the first businesse nothing to Intervene.

Friday 23. September.

The House according to former Order resumed the debate upon the *Petition* and *Proposals*, yesterday adjourned: and Resolved, *That this House doth declare, that to have any more generall Officers in the Army then are already settled by the Parliament, is needlesse, chargeable and dangerous to the Common wealth.*

Ordered, that Lieutenant Generall *Fleetwood* do communicate this Vote unto the Officers of the Army, which being accordingly presented, the Officers had severall meetings, and at last concluded upon a *Petition* and *Representation*. In the interim, the House passed the following Resolves, unto which they doe refer in their answer to the said *Proposals*.

Tuesday 4. October.

Resolved, that the Arrears due unto the Officers and Souldiers of the Army, and also of the Militia Troops shall be paid out of the Moyety of such moneyes as shall be raised by the sale or composition of the Delinquents sequestred, and to be sequestred upon the late Insurrection, and out of one Moyety of the money to be raised by the sale of Forrests and Chases, excepting new Forrest, and the Forrest of *Dean*, and excepting such timber and trees as shall be thought fit to be reserved and made use of for the use of the Common-wealth. And that the other moyety of the money to be raised by the said Delinquents Estates, shall goe to the use of the Navie: And that the other moyety of the Forrests, except as aforesaid shall go to the payment and satisfaction of the debts due upon the Publick Faith, and that the best way and means be speedily taken for rendering this Vote effectuell.

The

The following Resolves concerning the maimed Souldiers, and Orphans which passed the 1. of September, unto which those which passed the 5. of October have relation.

Resolved, that two moneths pay be forthwith provided and paid unto the maimed Souldiers and Widows at the *Savoy*, and *Ely* house, and that the Council of State doe see that one fortnights pay be paid accordingly: and that the Committee of Inspections doe consider how the residue may be forthwith paid.

Ordered, that the Trustees and Contractors at *Worcester* house do consult with the Commissioners for maimed Souldiers, who are fitting to be continued, and how they are to be provided for. Ordered that the said Trustees be enjoyned to give an account hereof to the house before the 19. of September 1659.

Resolved, that no one be Pensioners who have married second husbands, since the death of the first, who were wounded or slain in the service of the *Parliament*, and that none be continued Pensioners, but such as are disabled from working by their wounds in the service of the Common-wealth.

Ordered, that the children of maimed Souldiers as are fit, shall be put Apprentises.

Resolved, that such widows of Souldiers as have been slain in the service of the *Parliament*, as are able to work and have no children, shall be continued no longer as Pensioners.

Wednesday 5. October.

Upon report from the Trustees at *Worcester* house touching the maimed Souldiers, &c.

Resolved that the power of the said Trustees in Reference to the maimed Souldiers, &c. be, and is hereby continued for three months longer, and that it be referred to Lieutenant Generall *Fleetwood* to confer with the said Trustees and such others as he shall think fit, and to take care that such of the maimed Souldiers, as the said Trustees shall from time to time nominate, be disposed in Gar-risons

rifons for ease of the Publick Charge of the Common wealth.

Resolved, that the Trustees at *Worcester* house have power to dispose of such others of the maimed Souldiers, at the *Savoy* and *Ely* house (as are not fit to be placed in Garrisons) in such other Hospitalls of this Common-wealth, (whereby they may be comfortably provided for) as they shall think fittest, for the further ease of the publick charge: And that they confer with the Governours of the Hospitall under the dispose of the Corporation for the poore, about the placing and settling of the Orphans in the *Savoy* and *Ely* house, and take care for the settling of them accordingly.

Resolved, that such moneyes as come next in upon discovery to the Committee for Inspections, shall be disposed of towards the payment of the six weeks pay to be ordered to the maimed Souldiers and Widows at the *Savoy* and *Ely* house.

The House being informed that some Officers of the Army were at the door, they were called in, and Major Generall *Disbrow* in the name of the rest, said as followeth. Mr. Speaker, I am ordered By the generall Councell of the Army, with the rest of these Gentlemen to wait upon you, to present unto you their humble *Representation* and *Petition*; and they humbly desire you would accept it, as that which proceeds from the hearts of those who desire nothing more then that the Lord would strengthen your hearts, in carrying on that good work of settling these Nations, upon the foundation of a free Common-wealth, whereby the Religious and civil Liberties of the good people thereof may be preserved and secured: they being withdrawn the *Petition* was read, which followeth.

The humble Representation and Petition of the Officers of the Army, to the Parliament of the Common-wealth of England. Presented to them VVednesday the 5. of October, 1659. by Major General Disbrow: together with the Parliaments answer thereunto.

Sheweth,

THat having had by your Order some late Votes of Parliament communicated to us by Lieutenant Generall *Fleetwood*,
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our Commander in chief, occasioned by a Debate in Parliament upon the Petition and Proposals of the Officers under the command of the Lord *Lambert* in the late Northern Expedition; VVe having inquired diligently into our hearts and wayes, with reference thereunto; and finding nothing amongst us but faithfulness and integrity to the Parliament and this Common-wealth; we cannot but be sensible that there hath not wanted some persons, who have endeavoured to beget mis-understanding between the Parliament and Army: And to that end have presented our Actions and Intentions so, as it is taken for granted there hath been irregularity amongst us, at which we fear you have taken offence. Whereas we are perswaded, that if there had not been an anticipation, it would have appeared to all unprejudiced Spirits, that neither we, (who for the generality of us, were utterly ignorant of that whereat the offence is taken) nor our faithfull brethren of the Northern Brigade, who signed the said Petition and Proposals, did design or intend any thing tending to the interruption of the Parliament, the prejudice of the Peace of this Common-wealth, or any other by, or sinister respect, not becoming the Trust reposed in us. Wherefore being sensible of the evil Use, that persons abroad may make from the least apprehensions of Difference between the Parliament and Army, and that we may as much as in us lie, remove all occasions of Surmise, justifie our own innocency before you, and frustrate the expectations of any who by blowing up the Coals of Dissention, hope to warm themselves thereby.

We have thought it our duty to present our naked thoughts to you, and hope you will find so much of integrity and approved faithfulness in us, for the welfare of this Common-wealth, as may continue a firm confidence of us, and engage your zeal against all such as shall go about to reproach your faithfull Army, or any member thereof for the future: especially considering that the Peace of these Nations, next under God, depends so much upon a Cordial and Affectionate Agreement and Union of the Parliament and Army, and an un-interrupted good understanding of each other, and therefore we do humbly and plainly declare.

1. That notwithstanding what any persons may suggest or say to the contrary, we are not for, but against the setting up of any single Person whatsoever, in Supream Authority; and for a Demonstration hereof, we may appeal to your own judgements upon our

late Affairs: wherein, since our Declaration of the sixth of *May* last, we have with all industry and faithfulness, endeavoured to render our selves serviceable to you and this Common-wealth, and have cheerfully observed your commands; some of us with our lives in our hands in your late service, wherein to our great encouragement the Lord hath once more appeared to own you and your Army, and *The good Old Cause*, for which we have contended. And, at the late return of this Parliament to the discharge of their remaining trust; We did with simplicity and plainness in our humble Petition and Address presented to you, manifest our hearts and desires, and that with much unanimity and fullness of consent, which we apprehended as well accepted by you.

2. That we have not since changed our Principles, (leading to a well regulated Common-wealth, wherein the Liberties of the people thereof, both Spiritual and Civil, may be fully secured, and persons of known integrity, piety and ability, employed in places of trust and concernment) but resolve by the assistance of God to remain constant to them. And make it our humble prayer to God, that he would incline your hearts effectually to prosecute the same; and make you instrumentall in bringing forth such a foundation of Government, whereby all the good people of these Nations may rationally expect that such Liberties and Rights shall be preserved to them and their Posterities. And we can truly say that it is in our hearts earnestly, to desire that God would crown you with the Honour of making these Nations happy by such a settlement, as may not be liable at every change of Governors to have the peace thereof disturbed by introducing new Governments.

3. Whereas a Petition and Proposals were lately drawn up by the Officers of the Brigade that (under the command of Major General *Lambert*) hazarded themselves in your service with good success, whereby through the blessing of God upon them and others of your faithfull friends and servants, the peace of this Commonwealth is still continued; And the said Petition was sent up to some Officers here, to be presented to the Lord *Fleetwood*, which hath been by some interpreted to evil and sinister ends, and from thence suggestions derived, as if there were intentions to violate the Parliament, to set up a single person or another General. In order thereunto, We do sincerely profess (what ever the designs of any persons may be to promote such causeless jealousies) we have had no other
then

then faithfulness and candor in our hearts and actions towards the Parliament, nor doe we apprehend (with submission we speak it) any Reason or cause of Offence to be conceived against your faithfull servants, who lately gave so ample proof of their fidelity and courage.

4. We cannot but esteem our selves unhappy to have been so misrepresented to the Parliament, as should occasion such a publike admonition upon Record: And considering what evil use may be made of these things by the publike Enemy, and to the end they may be disappointed of their hopes, and all such Persons discouraged as shall go about for the future, to promote jealousies, or by misinformation to beget Divisions betwixt the Parliament and their faithfull servants the Army, and that a good understanding may be preserved between them, We humbly pray,

I. That the Officers of the Army, and particularly those who have reason to bear the marks of your favour for their faithfulness in the late Northern Expedition, may stand right in your Opinion, and have your Countenance.

II. That whatsoever person or persons shall for the future groundlessly and causelessly inform the House against your Servants, thereby creating jealousies and casting scandalous imputations upon them, may be brought to Examination, Justice, and condign punishment.

III. That it being an undoubted Right of the people to have a Liberty in a peaceable and submissive way, to petition the Supreme Authority, which liberty hath been by your selves asserted, allowed, and approved of, we cannot but also assert the said liberty, and humbly conceive that your faithfull Servants of the Army have no way forfeited their Rights as Free men: and that therefore they hope it will be no offence for them to submit their humble desires to the Parliament. And we hope and pray you will not discourage them for so doing.

IV. That you would be pleased to take into your serious consideration the necessitous condition of the poor Souldiers of your Armies, and that all possible care may be taken for their timely supply, their wants being such as earnestly call for it; and that some speedy and effectuall course may be taken to provide for the maimed Souldiers, and the poor Widowes and Orphans, of such as have been slain in your service, that the blessing of the desolate may be upon you.

V. That such who have freely offered themselves in the severall Counties and Cities of these Nations, to own and stand by you and your cause in the late Insurrection, with the hazard of all which is dear unto them, may have your encouragement, and be employed in places of trust and command.

VI. That (it being a thing granted by all, that without due execution of Martial Discipline, the peace, union and good government of an Army cannot be preserved) the Discipline of the Army may be preserved inviolable, and in particular, that no Officer or Souldier of your Army may be cashiered or dismissed from their places without a due proceeding at a Court-Martial, or by his own consent, except in cases of Reducement, or Disbandings.

VII. That it being judged necessary by the Parliament for the keeping of the Army under such a conduct as may render the same serviceable to the Common-wealth, to appoint a Committee of Nomination, for the proposing of Officers to the Parliament for their Approbation; we humbly pray, that no Officers may be brought into the Army, but such as shall come under the consideration of the said Committee, and be by them presented.

VIII. The Office of the Commander in chief of the Army being of so great concernment to the Peace of this Common-wealth, and his Commission at present (as we conceive) expiring within a few moneths, we humbly pray, that the consideration of that matter may come before you, and some such effectuell course taken therein, as may prevent our fears, and the hazard of leaving the Army to confusion.

IX. And that you would retain a good Opinion of your Army, and against all discouragements whatsoever, proceed in the carrying on of that good work intrusted in your hands for the Glory of God, and advantage of these Nations. In the prosecution whereof through the help of our God we shall be found (notwithstanding all Endeavours to the contrary) faithfull to You, and this Common-wealth.

After which the Officers being called in again, Mr. Speaker by Order of the House gave them this Answer :

Gentlemen, the Parliament have read your Representation and Petition, and taking notice of the good Expressions of your affections,

affections, and faithfulness to this Parliament and Commonwealth, which are therein, have commanded me to returne you the thanks of the House, and in their names I give you thanks accordingly: I am likewise commanded to let you know that the Parliament have already taken into consideration the relief of the poor Widows, Orphans and maimed Souldiers, to whom Pensions have been formerly allowed, and have also settled a way for satisfaction of the Arrears due to the Officers and Souldiers, and shall endeavour to bring the same to speedy effect, the other matters of your Petition are appointed to be taken into consideration on Saturday next.

Munday 10. of October.

This day the House took into consideration the humble Representation and Petition of the Officers of the Army; and Resolved, That this House do now proceed in the particular Proposals of the humble Petition and Representation of the Officers of the Army, as followeth:

1. Proposal was read as followeth:

THat the Officers of the Army, and particularly those who have reason to bear the marks of your favour, for their faithfulness in the late Northern Expedition, may stand right in your opinion, and have your Countenance.

Resolved, that this be the answer to the first Proposal: That the Officers of the Army have received, and shall from time to time receive marks of the favour of this Parliament, and countenance answerable to their merit and faithfulness.

Munday in the afternoon.

2. Proposal was read as followeth 2.

THat whatsoever person or persons shall for the future groundlessly, and causelessly informe the House against your Servants, thereby creating jealousies, and casting scandalous imputations.

rations upon them, may be brought to examination, justice, and condign punishment.

Resolved, That this be the Answer to the second Proposal: That it is the duty of all persons, especially of the Members of Parliament, to inform the House of any thing, which in their apprehension may concern the Publick safety; And it is the undoubted right of the Parliament to receive, and debate those Informations, and to resolve what they think fit thereupon: Ordered that a Committee sit to morrow at 7 of the clock, upon the third Proposal.

Tuesday 11. October.

3. Proposal.

This day the Committee appointed to prepare an Answer to the third Proposall, made their Report to the House, which was read: That it being an undoubted Right of the people, to have a Liberty in a peaceable and submissive way, to Petition the Supream Authority, which Liberty have been by your selves asserted, allowed and approved of, we cannot but also assert the said Liberty, and humbly conceive that your faithfull Servants of the Army, have no way forfeited their Rights as Free men: And that therefore they hope it will be no offence for them to submit their humble desires to the Parliament, and we hope and pray you will not discourage them for so doing.

Resolved, That this be the answer to the third Proposal: The Parliament declareth, that every Member of the Army as Freemen of *England*, have right of Petitioning the Parliament: But withall thinks fit to let them know, that the Petitioners ought to be very carefull, both in the manner, and in the matter which they desire: That the way of promoting and presenting the same may be peaceable, and the things petitioned for, not tending to the disturbance of the Common-wealth, nor to the dishonour of the Parliament; And that it is the duty of Petitioners to submit their desires to the Parliament, and acquiesce in the judgement thereof.

Tuesday

Tuesday in the afternoon.

4. *Proposal was read as followeth :*

That you would be pleased to take into your serious Consideration, the necessitous condition of the poore Souldiers of your Armies, that all possible care may be taken for their timely supply, their wants being such as earnestly call for it: And that some speedy and effectuall course may be taken to provide for the maimed Souldiers, and the poore VVidows and Orphans of such as have been slain in your Service, that the blessing of the desolate may be upon you.

Resolved, That two moneths pay be forthwith paid to the Officers and Souldiers of the Army in *England*, out of the six moneths Assessement of 35000 l. p. month, now due, and that the Councell of State doe give Order that the same be paid accordingly.

Resolved, that two moneths pay be also forthwith paid to the Officers and Souldiers, in *Scotland* and *Ireland*; and that the Councell of State doe give order for the payment thereof accordingly:

Ordered, That the former Votes for making provisions for Officers and Souldiers, and wounded and maimed Souldiers, be also part of the Answer to this fourth Proposal:

Ordered, That the Councell of State doe take care that the monyes formerly ordered to be paid, to the use of the wounded and maimed Souldiers, Widows and Orphans at *Ely-House* and the *Savoy*, be forthwith paid unto the old Officers there, and that they pay it according to the regulation made by the Trustees and Contractors at *Worcester-house*.

Ordered, that it be referred to a Committee to bring in a Bill for saving to such Apprentices as have served the Parliament in the late War, their time, and to compel their Masters to grant them their Freedom, as if they had been in their Masters service during the time they were in the Parliaments service.

5. Proposal was read as followeth :

That such who have freely offered themselves in the severall Counties and Cities of these Nations, to own and stand by you and your cause in the late insurrection, with the hazard of all which is dear unto them may have your encouragement, and be employed in places of trust and command.

Resolved, That this be the Answer to the fifth Proposal: That such persons as have been faithfull and active for the Parliament in the late insurrection, the Parliament will take care to give them all due encouragement as occasion shall be offered.

Ordered, That this debate be adjourned untill to morrow morning the first businesse, nothing to entervene: the House also passed the A^ct against raising of moneys upon the people without their consent in Parliament, which is as followeth:

An A^ct against the raising of Moneys upon the People, without their consent in Parliament.

BE it Enacted by this present Parliament, and by the Authority thereof, and it is hereby enacted, That all Orders, Ordinances and A^cts made by any single Person and his council, or by both or either of them, or otherwise, or by any Assembly or Convention, pretending to have Authority of Parliament, from and after the Nineteenth day of April, 1653. and before the Seventh of May, 1659. & which have not been or shall not be Enacted, allowed, confirmed by this present Parliament, be, and are hereby declared, deemed, taken and adjudged to be of no force or effect, from and after the said Seventh of May, 1659.

And be it further Enacted, That no person or persons shall after the Eleventh of October, 1659. Assess, Levy, Collect, Gather or receive any Custome, Impost, Excise, Assessement, Contribution, Tax, Tollage, or any sum or sums of Money, or other imposition whatsoever upon the people of this Commonwealth, without their consent

consent in Parliament, or as by Law might have been done before the
the third of November, 1640.

And be it further Enacted and Declared, that every person of-
fending contrary to this Act, shall be and is hereby adjudged to be
guilty of high Treason, and shall forfeit and suffer as in case of high
Treason.

Provided, that this Act, or any thing herein contained, shall not
be construed or taken to make void or impeach one Act made
this Parliament the twelfth of July, 1659 Entituled, An Act of
Indemnity, and Free Pardon; nor any Article or Clause therein
contained,

Provided also, That nothing in this Act extending to interrupt
the possession of any Souldier, or adventurer, or any Purchaser their
Heirs or Assigns, in possession of any Lands or Hereditaments in
Ireland, or of any Purchaser of any Lands or Hereditaments within
this Commonwealth, unlesse where this Parliament hath taken, or
shall take further or other order therein.

Tho. St. Nicholas Clerk of the Parliament.

Wednesday, 12 Octob.

The Generall Council of the Officers of the Army in the inte-
rim, resolved to send the fore-recited Representation and Proposall
unto the severall Regiments of the Army to be signed by the Offi-
cers thereof, and thereupon agreed a Letter to be sent therewith,
one being directed

To the Right Honourable General Monck, at Dalkeith
in Scotland; as followeth.

Right Honourable,

VVE do by command from the Generall Council of Officers
of the Army, now in London, transmit the Inclosed to
You, being a true Copie of the Representation and Petition, which
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was this day by them humbly presented to the Parliament, and the Votes of the House passed thereupon; and are further to signify their Desires. That the same may be communicated to all Commissioned Officers of that part of the Army under Your Command and that the Subscriptions of all may be taken, to the Representation and Petition, that are free to Sign the same; Which being so Signed, It is desired, You will be pleased to cause them to be close sealed up, and returned to Thomas Sandford, Esquire, Secretary to His Excellency the Lord Fleetwood, who is to give an Account thereof. As we have thus fulfilled the General Councils Pleasure, we are well, assured you will be pleased to Comply with their Requests, which is all at present from

White Hall,
5. Feb.
1659.

Your humble Servants.

Lambert.
John Disbrow
William Packer.
John Mason.
Richard Creed.
Robert Barrow.

Unto which the Generall returned the following Answer:

For the Right Honourable, the Lord Lambert, To be Communicated to the Council of Officers.

Right Honourable,

I Received a Letter directed from your self and others, of the 5th. of this Instant, with the enclosed Papers, In pursuance of an Order of the General Councill of Officers, as you are pleased to intimate: I must humbly beg your Excuse, that I am not able to satisfy your Commands in that particular. Indeed our Force is very small, and our Enemy very great; and I shall be unwilling to see any

any thing on foot, that may breed Jealousie amongst Us; And finding many Officers decline the Signing all Papers of that Nature, and rather propense to declare their Testimony to the Parliaments Authority, and their absolute adherence thereunto; I have thought it my Duty to suspend the Execution of your desires, least it may make a breach of Affections amongst us. And I further humbly offer to your thoughts, That the Petition having been already presented, and in part answered by the Parliament, Our concurrence therein cannot be any wayes advantageous. I shall not interpose mine own judgement concerning it, but doe earnestly desire that Matters of such great weight may not be imposed upon us, who are not present at the Debates, nor privy to the Councils by which your Resolutions may be governed and led to such Actions. I shall not further trouble you, but onely Represent to your thoughts the great necessity we have to labour for Unity in this day of our fears. I shall not need to tell you, That misunderstandings between the Parliament and Army are the great hopes of our Adversaries, and there is no other way to gratifie their designs. I bless the Lord for those Evidences that I see, of a peaceable Spirit, in your Address. I do, and I shall alwayes endeavour, and pray, that God would not break the Staff of our Beauty, or Staff of Bands, that he would make all good men (though of different judgements) one in his Hand, that we may arrive at that blessed Settlement, for which we have Expended so much blood and treasure: And as I have alwayes endeavoured to express my Obedience in acquiescing in the wisdom of those that God placeth over us, so I shall continue and ever be,

Your Lordships very humble Servant,

Dalkeith,
12. Octob.
1659.

GEORGE MONCK.

Also a Letter of the like nature was sent unto Collonel Overten Governour of Hull, unto which he returned the following Answer.

To the Honourable Lieut. generall *Herwood*, To be communicated to the Council of *Justices of the Army*.

Right Honourable,

THis day having brought to my hands yours, with the inclosed Representation and Petition of several Officers of the Army to which you desire the Subscription of the Officers of this Garrison; I have accordingly convened and imparted your Letter and Paper to them; Upon consideration whereof, finding our selves at this distance to be wholly ignorant of the late proceeds whereupon we suppose it to be grounded: as also for that it is already rendered to the Parliament, which we apprehend hath resolved our Subscriptions out of season, we have thought it improper for us to subscribe the same. Nevertheless, that we may not leave you without satisfaction as to our concurrence with you, in what may expresse our faithfulness to the Parliament, from whom we are Commissionated upon publick Account, and thereby bound in all due Obedience, we look upon our selves as obliged to declare our full purpose of heart to manifest our steadfastness to the Parliament, according to the tenour of our respective Instruments, in adhering to them in all their just and warrantable proceedings, in pursuance of the Trust reposed in us; whereby we hope, that, not only the Designs of all publick and private Adversaries will be disappointed; but we shall further (by Gods blessing) expect to see some further fruit of our former Declarations for Truth and Righteousness.

This, as we doubt not but it will satisfy you of our firm and unfeigned intents to the Parliament in all their just and Equitable determinations: Some trust the former Reasons, moving us to wave the Subscriptions of yours inclosed, will be of weight with you, to give us your excuses, and esteem us still as

Hull, Octob. 11.

1659.

Your very affectionate and humble Servants,

Sic subscribitur

Rt. Overton,

Tho. Everard,	Jo. Nary,
Tho. Pigott,	John Durdoe,
Rich. Cox,	Wal. Thimelfon.
Hen. Boade,	Will. Dawson.
Tho. Somatfen.	Will. Figs.

At.

At this time the like Letter was delivered unto Col. Okey, who delivered it unto a Member, who presented it to the Parliament, who thereupon took into consideration the said Letter, which was dated at White-hall October the 5. 1639. signed by divers Officers of the Army, directed for Collonel John Okey, and a paper in print Entituled, *The humble Representation & Petition of the Officers of the Army to the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England* presented to them October the 5. by Major-general Disbrow accompanied with the field Officers of the Army, and subscribed by two hundred and thirty Commission-Officers in and about London, together with the Parliaments Answer thereunto.

Resolved, That the severall Commissions of these severall persons, Col. John Lambert, Col. John Disbrow, Col. James Berry, Col. Thomas Kelsey, Col. Richard Ashfield, Col. Ralph Cobbet, Col. William Packer, Col. Robert Barrow, and Major Richard Creed; who have subscribed the said Letter, shall be, and are hereby made void and null, and they, and every of them, be, and are hereby discharged from all *Military* imployment:

Resolved, that the Army shall be governed by Commissioners.

Resolved, that the number of Commissioners be seven:

Whereupon a Bill was drawn up, impowring severall persons therein named Commissioners for the government of the Army, which after thrice reading upon the question passed as followeth.

An Act appointing Commissioners for the Government of the Army.

BE it Enacted by this present Parliament, and the Authority thereof, and it is hereby Enacted, That one Act made this Parliament, Entituled, An Act constituting Charles Fleetwood Esq; Lieutenant General and Commander in chiefe of the Forces, raised and to be raised by Authority of Parliament within England and Scotland, and all Powers and Authorities thereby given, be, and are hereby repealed and made void, and that the Army and
Forc.

Forces in England and Scotland of this Common-wealth, shall for the future be governed by Commissioners in the place and stead of a Lieutenant General, and that Lieutenant General Charles Fleetwood, Lieutenant General Edmond Ludlow, General George Monk, Sir Arch. Halkrige, Collonel Herbert Morley, Collonel Valentine Walton, Collonel Robert Overton, be, and are hereby appointed Commissioners to execute all and singular the Powers and Authorities incident or belonging to the Office of the Lieutenant General of the Army of this Common-wealth in England and Scotland, in as large and ample manner as in and by the said recited Act was granted and expressed, and that they, or any three or more of them shall and may execute the said Office and Powers from the 11. day of October 1659. unto the 12. day of February 1659. Any Act or Commission whatsoever made or granted to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding. And that all Officers and Souldiers of the Army, and other persons concerned are hereby required to yield their Obedience to the said Commissioners accordingly. And the said Commissioners are to obey and observe such Orders and Directions, as they, or any three or more of them shall from time to time receive from the Parliament or Council of State appointed, or which shall be appointed by Authority of Parliament.

After which the House passed the following
Resolves.

Resolved, That it be referred to the Commissioners for commanding the Army, to bring in the names of the next superior Officers in every of the Regiments late of Collonel John Lambert, Col. John Disbrow, Col. James Berry, Col. Thomas Kelsey, Collonel Richard Ashfield, Col. Ralph Cobbet, Col. William Packer, Collon. Robert Barrow, and Major Richard Creed, and present them to the Parliament to morrow morning :

Resolved, that Collonel Dixwell be Lieutenant of Dover Castle, and that his Commission be brought in to morrow morning :

Referred to a Committe to consider of an Answer to be given to the 6, 7, 8. Proposals of the Officers of the Army, and report it to the House.

Resolved,

Resolved, that Lieutenant Collonel *Campfield* be Collonel of that Regiment which was Col. *John Lamberts*, and that Major *Christopher Shippon* be Lieutenant Col. of that Regiment, and that Captain *Bradshaw* be Major of that Regiment.

Resolved, that the Commissioners for the Government of the Army acquaint the said Commission Officers herewith.

Ordered, That the Serjeant at Armes attending the Parliament, do carry the Orders for discharge of the Commissions to the respective persons whom it concerns.

Ordered, That the Commissioners for the management of the Army be, and are hereby injoynd forthwith to meet and give order that the Forces may be disposed of as may be for the Peace of the Common-wealth, and safety of the Parliament. The House hereupon adjourned untill to morrow at 8. of the clock, whereupon the Commissioners appointed for the Government of the Army, viz. Sir *Arthur Hestrigg*, Coll. *Walton* and Collonel *Morley*, withdrew themselves into the Speakers chamber, and issued out severall Orders for disposing of severall Regiments as might be advantageous, for the service of the Parliament: upon which Orders, Collonel *Morleyes* and Collonel *Mosses* Regiments of Foot were drawn into *Westminster-Hall*, and the places adjacent thereby, to secure the comming of the Members unto the Parliament in case there should be any stop.

Thursday 13. October.

The Lord *Lambert* in the interim, with Major General *Disbrow*, and many other Officers of the Army drawing severall Regiments of the Foot together, with which they possessed themselves of *King-street*, *Westminster*, and the *Abby*, having also secured *White-Hall*, and all the Members therein; The Speaker coming according to his usuall custome, in his coach, passing through the Ranks of Souldiers untill he came to the upper end of *King-street* where he was to have passed through the Gate into the Pallace, was stoppt, and forced back into the street where my Lord *Lambert*

was,

was, who having spoke with him he was constrained to return unto his house, after which the Lord *Lambert* with severall of the Life-guard, who where commanded by Major *Creed* road through *King-street* unto the *Abby*, where they drew up, all passages being stopt, that no Member could goe into the House, in which posture things standing untill towards the Evening, severall Members of the Councill who were in *White-Hall*, being a sufficient number to make a Councill, considering the present danger, agreed the following Order.

White-Hall 13. October.

Ordered, That all the Forces of the Army which are now standing at their Arms, and all other Forces raised by Authority of Parliament, who are now upon their march or in Armes, be, and are hereby required forthwith to repair to their severall and respective quarters, untill further order from this Councill, which being communicated unto the Officers in *King street* the *Abby* &c. shewed a willingnesse to submit thereunto: In like nature it being sent unto the Commissioners for the government of the Army who sate in the Speakers chamber, where were also many Members of the House, they in like nature assented thereto, and presently gave directions for those Regiments which were there to draw off accordingly, and to repair to their quarters, the which they did with a great deale of chearfulnesse; but immediately thereupon two companies of Foot by Order of the Lord *Lambert* &c. took possession of the Parliament House, taking the Keyes out of the custody of Master *Hull*, who usually kept them and lockt up the Doores, setting a strong guard upon the stayers which hath continued there ever since.

Friday, 14 October.

This day the Council sate, and severall things were propounded for a composure, but nothing could then be concluded upon: the Council of the Officers also were met, and ordered that Col. *Cob-*

bet

but should goe unto *Scotland*, and *Collonel Barrow* into *Ireland* to communicate the sence of the Army unto the Bretheren in those Nations; and to give them an account of the Reasons of the late proceedings in England; they also ordered that severall Officers of the Army, who appeared active for the interest of the Parliament the day before, be for the present suspended from their charges, and that the consideration of their cases as to their continuance in, or or dismissal from their employments be referred unto a Court Martiall; They also nominated the Lord *Fleetwood* to be Commander in chief.

Saturday 15. October.

The Officers of the Army continueth there meeting, and ordered that a Review should be made of the old Articles of war, and a new draught to be prepared out of them for the better Regulating and preserving the Discipline of the Army; they also made choice of ten persons, viz. Lord *Fleetwood*, Lord *Lambert*, Lord *Whitlocke*, Sir *Henry Vane*, General *Disbrow*, Sir *James Harrington*, Collonel *Denham*, Collonel *Berry*, Major *Salway*, and the Lord *Wareston*, who were to consider of fit wayes and means to carry on the affairs and government of the Common-wealth.

This day the Council of State sitting and finding upon mature consideration, that no better way could be found for settling the Common-wealth then by the present Parliament; therefore for the removing of the guards which were at the Parliament Door, that so the Members might return unto the performance of their Dutie, they concluded upon the following Order.

White-Hall October 1659.

Ordered, That those persons who do exercise the chief Power and Command in the Army and all others concerned: Be ordered to withdraw the guards about the Parliament House and Westminster;

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and

and parts adjacent, to the end the Speaker and Members of *Parliament* may return to the free exercise of the Legislative power and their duty, which being carried by Serjeant *Dandy*, who coming upon the stayers was stop't by the Sentinel, who requiring to speak with their Officer, a Corporall was called, there being no other present, who shewing the Order, and requiring them to depart that so the doers might be opened for the Members of Parliament to return to the performance of their trust; the Corporall made answer they were commanded there by their superior Officers, and that they must remain there untill they received Orders from them to draw off.

Munday 17. October.

This day the Council of State met again, there appearing a generall disatisfaction that their former Order was so slighted; Also there came a Letter from Generall *Monck* out of *Scotland*, who (at the date thereof) knew nothing of the Interruption of the Parliament, which Letter followeth:

For the right Honourable *William Lenthall* Esquire Speaker, to be communicated to the *Parliament* of the Commonwealth of *England*:

Right Honourable,

I Received yours of the 7. instanz, and cannot but with thankfulness acknowledge the great grace and favour the Parliament are pleased to vouchsafe to me, in taking notice of my weak and worthless endeavours in their service. I confess such encouragement is sufficient to reward the highest merits; I hope I shall make such use of it not only to satisfy my self as the best recompence for my former poor service, but as a motive to future obedience and loyalty to them: I bless the Lord I have a witness in mine own heart that my designs tend not to any other end then my Countries good, and I shall with more chearfulness return the sword into your hands

hinds then ever I received it, and desire to attend your pleasure : If you shall have no further use of my service, I shall give you the best account I can of the Forces here, and keep them in due obedience to you (but I cannot undertake for men of some spirits). I shall not trouble your Councils with my impertinences any further, but in great you to give me leave to mind you (what I know is much upon your hearts already) that you would be pleased to hasten the settlement of the government of these Nations in the way of a Commonwealth, in Successive Parliaments, so to be regulated in Elections as you shall think fit, and that you would encrease your favour to the Ministers of the Gospel and the sober professors thereof, and God will be in the midst of you, and bless you, and you need not doubt but the hearts and hands of all good men will be with you; and for my self, I desire that you would be assured that I doe not think my life so precious to hazard in the defence of the Supream Authority the Parliament of England : The Lord bless your Councils with peace and success, and make you a Terror to the Nations round about you, which is the earnest prayer of him who is

Dalkeith 13,
Octob. 1659.

Your Lordships most humble
and faithfull Servant

GEORGE MONCK.

Tuesday and Wednesday the 18. and 19. of Octob.

The Council of State met and ordered sums of moneyes for the Sallaries of the severall Officers belonging to the Council, and ordered severall Letters to be sent unto the severall Ministers beyond the Seas, to give them an account of the State of Affairs here. The generall Councell of Officers sitting at Wallingford-house, ordered that the Articles of War should be prepared by a Committee of their own thereunto appointed, they then resolved that the Lord Fleetwood be and is hereby declared, and owned Commander in chief over all the Land Forces of this Commonwealth, also that the Lord Lambert is hereby declared and owned Major General of the

Forces in *England* and *Scotland*, also that Generall *Disbrow* is hereby declared and owned Commissary Generall of the Horse in *England* and *Scotland*, they also resolved upon a Committee for Nomination of Officers, and agreed that the Lord *Fleetwood*, the Lord *Lambert* Sir *Henry Vane*, Generall *Disbrow* Lieutenant General *Endlow* and Collonel *Berry*, be appointed to nominate all such persons who hereafter shall be admitted Officers of the Army: They ordered that this day being the 19. should be observed by themselves as a day of Humiliation before the Lord, which they performed accordingly in *White-Hall* Chappel.

10. October.

This day came an Account, that Generall *Monck* having received notice of interruption of the Parliament immediately thereupon summoned severall Officers to a meeting, whereupon it was Resolved, that they with the Army in *Scotland* would stand by the Parliament, upon which resolution they agreed the following Declaration, and ordered that the same should be subscribed by the Officers which were not present.

GEORGE MONCK

*A Declaration of the Commander in Chief in Scotland,
and the Officers under his command Authori-
zed by Parliament.*

HAVING to the great grief of our hearts by information of a most unhappy Difference fallen out between the Parliament and some Officers of the Army at *London*, which occasioned the interrupting of the Members in Parliament in the discharge of their duty and the displacing of severall Officers of the Army: we therefore having earnestly besought the Lord to direct us in this great and weighty Affair, wherein the Liberty and Peace of these Nations, and the interest of the godly and faithfull therein is so nearly concerned,

do

do find it our duty to declare, and doe hereby declare, That we shall use our Christian Endeavours to the utmost, for the begetting a right understanding and reconciliation between the Parliament and the Officers of the Army : And we doe also declare that we shall through the strength of God assert and maintain the freedom and priviledge of the present Parliament, that was so often, and lately acknowledged, The Supream Authority of the Nations, and not suffer the Members thereof to be illegally interrupted or molested in the discharge of their duties : And we doe solemnly vow to all the world, that our intention in doing this is onely to preserve the Rights and Priviledges of the present Parliament, and thereby the Peace and Tranquility of these Nations : to encourage and protect all the goodly and faithfull therein, all which we stand obliged to perform by severall Vowes and Engagements made before God and many witnesses. And as we have within us the Testimony of sincere hearts, and unbyassed consciences to encourage us in these undertakings, so we doubt not of the concurrant assistance of all the unprejudiced faithfull in the Land, for whose sakes principally we are drawn forth to this Engagement : And we do further invite all our Brethren of the Army and Militia, and of all others that profess love to God and his people, and to their own, and their Posterities Liberty, to come and give us their chearfull aid in this work, whereunto the Lord hath called us, lest they be made a prey to the lust of men and then bewail the loss of this opportunity which God hath put into their hands.

*Signed in the Name, and by the appointment
of the Commanders in Chief, and
the Officers of the Army
in Scotland.*

William Clarke:

Secretary.

At the same time there was another Declararion agreed, which was sent unto all the Churches and gathered Congregations throughout the three Nations, which followeth :

A De-

A Declaration of the Officers of the Army in Scotland to the Churches of Christ in the three Nations.

ALL the great works the Lord Jesus hath been doing in these three poor Nations, hath been to make his Churches in them a glory, that he might establish *Ierusalem* a praise in the Earth, and we are confident his Heart will never be at rest, nor his providences shortened till upon this Glory he creates a defence, and that so strong that the Gates of Hell shall not prevail against it: The establishing of his Churches we conceive to stand upon a double foundation, Truth, and Peace, the Defence he will create upon it, is his own presence with them in Christ, and the Instruments in his hand which he has raised to be a shelter to them in the worst of times.

Of this latter we may speak it to the praise of free-grace, that no persons in their capacity have been more Instrumental in the hand of God then the Army, through whose faithful endeavours for Christ and his Ordinances, and the Liberties of his people, God has been pleased to redeem the precious privileges of his Saints, (upon whose account all other Rights are onely valuable,) from mixture in their Ordinances, from unjust and Antiscripturall usurpation upon their consciences, to a State of Freedom, to profess and practice any thing that is warranted by the word, though diversly interpreted according to that measure of the spirit, which Jesus Christ the head is pleased to dispence.

The prosecution of which, while God gives us an opportunity to serve our Generation, we must still hold forth to be the principle and practice of the Army, however different they may seem in the waies they pitch upon to promote it.

The blessing also that has followed it, though it is not the alone motive to make us at this time declare it to you, because we know Christs work is wages (let it be success'd how he pleases, by sowing in tears or reaping in joy,) yet is it enough to encourage us as to the issue let it be what it will, the work carrying in it acceptance with him whom he would onely please, and engagements of your selves, as to your prayers coincident with the end of all his glory, which the Churches are to hold forth in all ages.

In order to this we do (as in the omniscient eye of our dear Lord Jesus who walks in the midst of you) declare.

First, That we own and assert the Authority of this present Parliament which is now through sad mistakes and misapprehensions interrupted; and principally, because we do judge that a well regulated Common-wealth is the safest Government to secure the just Liberties of all the Churches of Christ though in differing forms, and to ballance the Lamented and circumstantial differences (whose wounds are yet bleeding) in the great scale of Christian and spiritual Love, and as far as we know our own hearts, the security it may give to our civil rights as men, are dear to us onely as they relate to this most desired and promised unity amongst Gods peoople though very divers in their judgements.

Secondly, that this end, if the Lord again please out of reserved mercy to his poor Churches, to unite the Parliament and Army together, we doe declare, that we shall assert it as the undoubted right of the Churches, and humbly present it to the Parliament as our great request, that an impartial and just countenance according to the Word, and the nature of their Priviledges, may be afforded to all that may encourage the Ministry of the Churches, and that may hedge about the flock of Christ, that may feed quietly in all godliness, and this with the largest allowance that Gods Word will admit of both to Pastors and people in what way soever constituted and congregated.

Thirdly, As further conducing to this end, we doe professe ourselves to be persons that would follow Truth in Love, and therefore can readily and heartily allow that in affection to all who professe Christ, and walk in him as they have received him, which we may not possibly in Judgment; for as far as we have attained we would walk up, and where we think not the same things, we shall till God reveal further: pray for a Spirit to practice that which is unquestionably revealed, that we love one another *even as Christ hath loved us.*

Fourthly, We doe further Declare, however the present exigent may enforce us to the restraint of some of our Bretheren and Friends, whose mistakes about their way to this end, appear to our Consciences to be such as we cannot reconcile either by the Word or their promises & protestations to such a purpose as we Declare for, that it is not upon the least account out of disrelish of their
Judge.

Judgements as to any profession of Christ, which they hold forth, but onely to preserve the civill peace and unity of the Army; that there may be a due time left to the Parliament the supream Authority of the Nation, to put in Execution the forementioned Ends which they have promised and obliged themselves too, to settle this birthright, which we have asserted in the possession of the Churches, as a fundamentall we prize and value as part of the Testament in the Blood of Jesus Christ, and we should account it a greater mercy to have it as free born sons of Christs visible Kingdome, then whatsoever we as meer Subjects of this Commonwealth may challenge were our outward Liberties never so much advantaged.

of which, that we may see the Topstone as well as the foundation, we would desire all the Lords Remembrancers to give him no rest till he makes Sion a praise in the Earth, and shall account it no small encouragement to our endeavours, let what difficulty soever attend them, to have your prayers as our strength in the Lord, whose cause and work we hope we own: however we can truly say we really intend it, and shall believe God will pardon the upright in heart, and if we be mistaken so ought you: forgiving one another even as God for Christs sake hath forgiven you.

Signed VWilliam Clerk Secretary.

Also at the same time General Monck sent the following Letters, giving an account of his actions and resolutions. The first whereof is directed

To the Speaker of the Parliament of England: as followeth.

Right Honourable,

HAVING received notice, that there was a Force put upon the Parliament on the twelfth of this Instant, I have sent this Messenger to your Lordship, to know whether that force doth continue; for I am resolved by the Grace and Assistance of GOD, as a true Englishman, to stand to, and assert the Liberty and Authority of Parliament; and the Army here (praised be GOD) is very courageous and unanimous, and I doubt not but to give a good account

account of this Action to you. I have, according to your Act of the eleventh of this instant, being constituted a Commissioner for the Government of the Army, put out such persons as would not act according to your Commission: I do call GOD to witness, that the Asserting of a Common wealth is the only intent of my heart, and I desire, if possible, to avoid the shedding of Blood, & therefore intreat you that there may be a good understanding between Parliament and Army; But if they will not obey your commands, I will not desert you, according to my Duty and Promise. Which is all at present from

Edinburgh,

Octob. 10.

1656.

Your humble and faithfull

Servant.

GEORGE MONCK

The Second directed

To the Lord Fleetwood: which followeth.

Right Honourable,

I Have sent this Messenger to your Lordship, to let you know that we have received notice, that a part of the Army have put force upon the Parliament, which they so lately called together, and owned with the greatest Testimonies of Obedience and Repentance for their former Apostacie from them; I hope your Lordship will not abet an Action of such a dangerous and destructive Consequence; I know that you love the Liberty and Peace of England so well, that you will use your best care, that Attempts of this nature be suppressed. I doe therefore humbly intreat you that the Parliament may be speedily restored to that Freedome, which they enjoyed on the eleventh of this instant, otherwise I am resolved, by the Assistance of God, with this Army under my Command to Declare for them, and to prosecute this just Cause to the last drop of my blood; I blesse the Lord, that the Officers here are very unanimous: and for such, whose hearts fail them, or which will not act according to their Commissions from the Parliament, I having

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Authority, as one of the Seven Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament, doe constitute such as chearfull for this Good Old Cause, till the Parliaments pleasure be further known; and I do plainly assure your Lordship, that I was never better satisfied in the justice of any Engagement than in this: you cannot but remember that God hath already shewed Himself glorious in it, and determined the Quarrell on this side, against Arbitrary power of raising Money without the Peoples consent first had, and the management of the Militia by any other then the Parliament. I desire your Lordship not to be deluded by the specious pretences of any ambitious persons whatsoever, and doe not bring all the blood that will be shed upon your own head; my Lord, consider how you will answer to the dreadfull God for the ruine of three Nations, for to serve a lust, or gratifie a passion: for my particular, I am ashamed of these confusions and changes that we have made, that we are now become a scorn and reproach to our very friends, and designed to Ruine by all our Neighbours. I take God to witnesse, that I have no further ends then the establishing of Parliamentary Authority, and those good Lawes that our Ancestours have purchased with so much blood, the settling the Nations in a Free Common-wealth, and the defence of Godliness, and Godly men, though of different judgement; And I take my self so far obliged, being in the Parliaments service, to stand, though alone, in this Quarrel, And doubt not but your Lordship, having the fear of God in your heart, will carefully consider this matter: Which is all at present from

Edinburgh.

Octob. 20.

1659.

Your Excellencies humble servant,

GEORGE MONCK.

To the Lord *LAMBERT*.

Right Honourable,

HAVING notice, that a part of the Army under the Parliaments Command, have contrary to their duty, put force upon them; I have therefore sent this Messenger to your Lordship, to intreat you to be an Instrument of Peace and a good understanding between
Parliament

Parliament and Army: for, if they shall continue this Force, I am resolved with the assistance of God, and that part of the Army under my command, to stand by them, and assert their lawful Authority. For, Sir, the Nation of England will not endure any Arbitrary power, neither will any true English-man in the Army, so that such a Design will be ruinous and destructive: Therefore, I do earnestly intreat you, that we may not be a scorn to all the world and a Prey to our Enemies, that the Parliament may be speedily restored to their Freedom again which they enjoyed on the 11, of this instant. Which is all at present from

Edinburgh.

Your Lordships humble servant,

O^{thob}. 20

1659.

GEORGE MONCK.

After which, He gave Orders for the Randevousing of severall of the Foot Regiments in several places where being met accordingly, he declared that a factious part of the Army in England had interrupted the Parliament, and that he was resolved with the Army under his command to declare for them and expected that they would stand by him accordingly; Declaring also, that the Parliament had ordered all their Arrears to be satisfied, and that he would see it satisfied accordingly; upon which there appeared a generall willingness in all for the owning of the Parliament, except some few Officers which were secured and sent unto *Tintallan* Castle: The Regiments of Foot are Generall *Moncks*, Collonel *Talbots*, Collon. *Wilks*, Collonel *Cobbets*, Coll. *Pearsons*, Coll. *Reads*, Coll. *Overtons*, Sir *Arthur Haslerigs*, Coll. *Fairfax*, Coll. *Fitz*, and one more being eleven of Foot and three of Horse, viz. After which at the Council of the Officers the following Letter was agreed and sent as followeth:

*To the Right Honourable, the Lord Fleetwood, to be
communicated to the Officers of the Army,
in and about London.*

Dear Brethren and Friends,

THis is, of all the dayes of Trouble God hath brought upon us, the saddest that ever our eyes saw in these poor Nations; We have had to doe often with the Common Enemy, but never before Engaged against Our Friends, the very thoughts of which is a wound, deeper in our Spirits then the Sword can make in our Bowels.

Above all things therefore it is our earnest Prayer, and shall be our Endeavour, to *Reconcile* the Differences in that which to our Consciences seems the most equitable and just *Medium* for us to agree in, namely, To intreat you (as we have interposed with the superior Officers of the Army) to labour a due understanding between your selves and the Parliament, the Necessity and Equity of which Request, we cannot but believe you must subscribe, if you seriously consider a few Proposals.

1. Whether the asserting of a Free Parliament, duly qualified, of faithfull Men to God, and his People in these Nations, to be the *Supream Legislative Authority* of these Nations, was not the *Good Old Cause* we fought for, as that onely which vindicated in Spiritualls our Consciences from Imposition upon them, contrary to the Liberty of the Subjects of Jesus Christ, and our Persons, and Estates, and Posterity in *Civils*, from the Usurpations of the late King upon the Liberties and ancient Rights of the Free-born-People of *England*.

2. Whether it be not the onely Vindication of your late laying aside the Son and Successor of our old General, because you did verily believe, as you have protested to the world. That the Government of any single person might in time, ruine the afore mentioned Liberties, purchased by our blood, and the vast Treasures of this
Com-

Common wealth; Monarchy, however bounded necessarily requiring Uniformity as to Religion, and Prerogative as to Civil, both which must needs be oppressive and destructive to our consciences and Rights.

3. Whether, when you set up again this *Famous Old Parliament*, you did not believe in your Consciences that it was a Return to the *Good Old Cause*, from which you had Apostatized, and the best Expedient to heal the sad Breaches of this poor Commonwealth, which the Lusts of men have made; witness your Declaration presented by the Lord *Lambert*, and the rest (the sixth of *May*) to the Speaker, as the Representee of the House.

4. Whether the Parliament hath ever yet endangered or disowned you, or the Nation in these Great Ends (which can onely acquit all the Blood-shed from Murther your Liberties as *Englishmen*, and your Priviledges as Christians, but rather have given Security for both, in such Votes as they had time to passe, by such Promises as they are too honest to forget, and by a Progress large enough, considering the confusions and difficulties they found the Government in, by our setting up of things, of which we are now ashamed.

5. Whether, if your Consciences be better informed, it can satisfie ours, or any Christian Consciences in the Nation, to act according to your particular apprehensions, when we see them cross so much the plain Rule of the Word; which as it requires Obedience to all Authority, So much more to that which is asserted and settled upon the surest Foundation of the Peoples Rights, and to which you are so solemnly engaged by Protestations, as in the presence of God, *who will not hold them guiltless that take His Name in vain.*

6. Whether if upon this occasion of our dissentings, the common Enemy should arise with a stronger party, and make use of our Divisions to yoke us in bondage worse then ever: That their little finger should be heavier then the Loynes of those preceeded them, the people of these Nations would not have sad cause to leave at your Doors the Blood of those Innocents they must sacrifice to their cruelty, considering especially that the Redemption of these old Usurpations,

tions, must be by the heads of Gods People, & bring worse upon us; the Bloud of Saints, whose death is precious in the sight of the Lord. We beg you therefore, to lay to heart the Premisses, and believe we are men of such consciences, as cannot close with this Action and Acquiesce in it. But would cordially desire, that God may humble us for the evill of our wayes, That in making Peace with him, we may unite in love to each other: And we shall also assure you, that though the present Emergency hath made Our Commander in chief, to put some of the Officers from their Commands whose Actings have not been such as might promise they can cordially joyn in this businesse, yet he hath continued to them their Sallaries out of the Contingencies of the Army, till the Parliaments pleasure be further known: And we shall also assure you, That whatever endeavours may be for the settling of this Parliament again in a free capacity to Act for us in these Nations, we shall be as ready as you to bear a Testimony against them suitable to our station, if they should violate the so often promised and engaged-for Liberties of these Nations, whether Spiritual or Civil, There being a witness against them in their late Votes, that the *Representative* of the People, is entrusted not for the Ruine, but the Safety of the Common-wealth.

Linlithgow,
Octob. 22.
1659.

*Signed in the Name, and by the
Appointment of the Officers of the
Army in Scotland.*

William Clarke
Secretary.

The Generall having notice that Collonell *Cobbet* was coming from the Army out of *England* and arrived at *Barnwick* where he was stayed, sent for him to *Edenburgh*, where being arrived, he delivered the following Letter:

For

For the Right Honourable Generall Monck, to be by him
Communicated to the rest of the Officers of
the Army in Scotland.

Gentlemen,

VE told it a duty incumbent upon us, in order to the preserving the Peace of this Common wealth, as well as to give you satisfaction in an extraordinary passage of Providence that lately hath befallen us, which nothing but necessity and sense of duty could have prevailed with us to have undertaken.

Of late the old spirit of Malignancy in all parts of the Nation appeared as well in the old professed Adversaries as Neuters and pretended friends, who having sworn a confederacy and secrecie, and fitted and prepared themselves to have swallowed up the Interest of the good people of this Common wealth through the blessing of God were prevented in very many places; only Cheshire they got an head as we presume you have long since heard. Against which force the Lord Lambert was sent with a Brigade, who (with the hazard of all that was dear to them) with cheerfulness undertook that service: And God having according to his wonted kindness, given an issue to that undertaking (even when the Enemy concluded of success) The Officers there, weighing their duty in improving that signal mercy, and considering how craftily those that bore the Adversary good will in former times, had by fair speeches, pretences and suggestions, cheated us of our hopes and expectations; and finding the disease more general then was to be supposed to be understood by the Parliament, did agree upon an humble Petition and Proposals to them: with a very sober and Christian letter, sending the said Petition and Proposals in the said letter to the Lord Fleetwood, with a desire, that if he thought it fit, it might be communicated to a Generall Councell of Officers for their Approbation. His Lordship forthwith communicated the said letter and paper to Sir Arthur Hesilrig, with a desire, that himself, Sir Henry Vane, and Major Sallway, would give his Lordship, a meeting, to consider what was fit to be done therein, who promised.

to answer his Lordships desire: But notwithstanding in stead thereof the next day the said Sir Arthur acquainted the House, (for what reason we know not) of the said Paper, and that there was a dangerous designe among those faithfull servants of the Common-wealth. Upon which, rumours were spread abroad of introducing a Government by a single Person (which was directly contrary to the scope and desire of the said Paper) Whereupon the House ordered an Admonition to be given to the Officers of the Army; & reproachful speeches were frequently cast up and down of sending the Lord Lambert to the Tower, and that some of the chief Officers in the said Brigade deserved to be hang'd, drawn and quartered. By all which, we clearly perceived, the design was either to divide between the Parliament and the Army, or between the Army and the good People of the Nation, or the Army within its self. Upon which the Officers here met, and agreed upon an humble Representation and Petition, which they deliver'd to the House, and had their Thanks, with a promise that their Proposals in the said Petition should be taken into consideration: At which General Council (to the end that nothing might be done by us, but what you might have full knowledge of) directions were given for sending the same, together with the Reasons and grounds there f sent unto you, One of which Letters being sent to Coll. Okeys Regiment, was brought into the House by a Member thereof. The House thereupon declared the Lord Fleetwood's Commission void, together with the Commissions of the Lord Lambert, Major General Disbrow, and seven more field Officers. And all this was done without so much as bearing them speak one word for themselves, or examining whether the names, subscribed to the said Letter, were the hand-writing of the said Officers, and all arising upon the same matter, for which, before they had given Thanks to the Army (an ill requital for their unwearied pains for the service of this Common-wealth) And some who seemed more eager to inflict punishment upon those Officers that subdued the common Enemy, then upon the common Enemy by them subdued, had so contrived it, that the Regiment commanded by Collonel Morley (who with six others were appointed to command the Army) was brought on for the guard
of

of the House, six or seven Barrells of Powder laid in together with Provisions, in order to the effectuall prosecution of the said Designe.

So soon as the Officers had the knowledge of these proceedings, and finding all once more laid at stake, resolved to trust the Lord with the Issue, and tooke Armes for the preservation of the good People, and Peace of these Nations, and have put a stop to the sitting of the Parliament for the present, concluding it a betraying of their Cause and Interest, more precious then our lives, and for which we have often jeopardd us all, to suffer this Army, that God hath made the Bulwarke of the Peace of the Nation, to be divided and broken, to answer the Ends and Designes of evil-minded men. And therefore upon the whole, Our humble request to you is, That you would not hastily judge this Action; It being our desire and designe to approve our hearts to God, that our End is the Glory of God, the Peace of these Nations, and the settlement thereof in the way of a Common-wealth, without a single Person or House of Peers. And therefore whatever Reports or Suggestions the Enemy may raise to the contrary; We desire you would give no place or credit thereunto. But in your severall places strive to preserve the Peace, and to suppress any turbulent or discontented Spirit, or contrivance of the Enemy, under what name or appearance soever it shall shew it self: In order to which the Officers here at a Generall Councell, have with an unanimous consent acknowledged and owned the Lord Fleetwood, Commander in Chief of the Army, and Declared their Resolution to obey no other Orders, but what shall be given or communicated by his Lordship; and to looke on those that are contrary minded, as disturbers of the Peace of the Army; and further have under consideration what may be necessary and fit, in Order to the speedy and effectuall Settlement of the Armies and this Commonwealth. And for your more full and clear Information in these things, We have sent you Copies of our said Representation, and Petitions, and Letters, upon which the House passed the said Votes.

We shall adde no more, but commend you to the Lord, and desire your Prayers that God would now appear in giving Visitation and Understanding, that we may know what to doe, and find his Presence with us in our undertakings, that the End of this may be

his Glory, the comfort of those that fear the Lord, and the Peace and good settlement of this Common-wealth. / For a more particular account of affairs here at present ; We refer you to the bearer hereof, Collonel Cobbet, to whom we desire you will give credit: We remain,

Your affectionate Friends and Servants,

John Disbrow.
Ja. Berry.
Jo. Mason.
Ed. Salmon,

Charles Fleetwood.
Tho Kelsey.
Jo. Duckenfield.
Jer. Camfield.

Unto which at a Councell of the Officers at *Edenburgh*, The following Answer was agreed and directed, as followeth :

To the Right Honourable, the Lord Fleetwood, to be communicated to the Officers of the Army at White-Hall.

Gentlemen,

VVith how great reluctancy we put Pen to Paper against you, our sad hearts, which are still firmly united to you in the same bond of love as ever, can bear us witness ; yet, that we may not be wanting in our duty to God, our Country and Posterities in a day of so great Trial as is come upon us ; We are constrained to bear our Testimony against your late violent proceedings upon the Parliament of *England* ; for which proceedings we confess our selves altogether ignorant of a warrantable ground (notwithstanding the account you have given us) either from Scripture, Reason, or Necessity : For, suppose the Account you have given us of that Action to be impartial (which yet we think we have some ground to suspect.) We would gladly know what ground there could be of sending about your late *Petition* and *Representation*, to create Greatness and Power in Men (a thing of dangerous consequence) after you had received the Parliaments Answer therunto.

If you avow the Thanks of the House? We answer, Those had no Relation to the matter of the *Petition*; for that they gave their sence of that before, *viz.* That it was *Dangerous, Chargeable, and Useless to make more Generall Officers then they had made*: Their Thankes were onely for your good Expressions in the *Petition*, whereof they could not but have these especially in their consideration, *viz.* your acknowledging them the Supream Authority of these Nations, and your selves their faithfull and obedient Servants: Now by appointing a Committee to recommend that *Petition* to all Regiments for Subscriptions, after so great a progress made in it by a few, and the Parliaments Negative sence declared of it, VVhat could there be in Design, but a stirring up the Army against the Parliament? This we cannot but take notice of, as a considerable circumstance in the management of that affair. To the matter it self of the *Petition*, we mean onely, that of appointing General Officers, we think we have just cause to Declare our dislike: And we cannot but wonder, how such as have so lately escaped out of the Tyranny of an absolute Monarch, whereunto by their own too credulous inclinations they unhappily fell, should again carry so many materials for the building up of that they have so lately destroyed: The best of men, we know, are subject to many failings; and how this Army and these poor Nations have already been cheated with specious pretences, the sad Revolutions these five years last past do sufficiently evidence. No doubt many pious men were made to believe, after the former Interruption of this Parliament, That the Yoke should be taken off the neck of the oppressed, none but Faithfull and Godly men kept in Authority, and sundry other promises of like import; and no sooner was that work done, but all the Godly in the Land were animated in their differences, many faithfull ones in the Army, and Navie, and in Civil Judicatories shamefully removed, many precious ones sent to loathsome Gaols, very few, save Court-compliers, countenanced; till your Yoke was become heavier then what our fathers Necks had been accustomed to; and an Officer of the Army as contemptible and odious in the Eyes of the *Honest Party in England*, as a *Ianizarie* at *Constantinople*, & scarcely known or distinguished by any other Title: There are living Testimonies among your selves, which, to their sad experience, can put their Seal to these Truths; VVitness Lord *Lambert*, Coll. *Overton*, Coll. *Rubb*, Coll. *Okey*, Coll. *Saunders*, Coll. *Atured*, Coll. *Packer*, and his Officers. Sir

Henry Vane Maj. Gen. *Harrison*, Mr. *Carew*, Quartermaster General *Courney*, with many others which would be too long to insert. And is Servitude and Oppression already become so delectable a thing, that it must be courted and petitioned for? What can so readily create Servitude, as the contracting the Power of the Nation in so narrow a space as a single Person, or a few of any one faction? Will not this be to Rule the rest of the Nation with a Rod of Iron? For, can any thing but Force support such a Government? yea, such a Force as must begger our selves and posterities, in a very few years, even to their skins? We beseech you lay these things sincerely upon your hearts, and let not the ancient Foundation of our Liberties (we mean the Authoritie of Parliaments) be destroyed, or made contemptible: You cannot but acknowledge, that the blessing of God was on us in all our publick Enterprizes, whilst we stood by them, and as great a withdrawing of His presence from us, when we fell from them. We were told by yours of late, that the *Malignant Partie* were grown so high, that such as were instrumentall in bringing the King to Justice, and establishing the Government in a Common-wealth, were marked out for Destruction, and like to be exposed to the Rage of their Enemies: We beseech you to look narrowly into your own hearts, and then tell us by whom they are so exposed at this time, and what other Consequent of it can be, but the heightning of the spirits of the *Malignant Partie*; for the encouragement of which Interest, we think the wit of man could not have devised a more effectual mean, then the Interruption of the Parliament, wherein (by your own confession) you have resisted the Supream Authoritie of the Nation, and consequently the Ordinance of God, not to be justified by the highest necessitie. We therefore intreat you with all earnestness of spirit, That as you love the Interest of Gods People, the Peace and Libertie of these Nations, and the quiet of your Consciences, when you shall be drawing near to the close of your dayes, That you would speedily invite the Members of Parliament to return to the discharge of their Duties, in that Freedom and Libertie in which the Supream Authoritie of these Nations ought to sit: And we doe assure you, that touching the Officers of the Army, upon whom their late Votes of Dismission were past, none shall interpose with greater vigour and zeal for the continuance of them in their Commands, and for an Act of Indemnitie and Oblivion, then our selves: And in all other things that may conduce

duce to the Union of the Armie, and of the good people of the Lands and to the establishing the Kingdome of Christ in Righteousness and Peace amongst us, we will goe hand in hand with you. Mean while, our Prayers to God shall be for the guidance of his Spirit both to you and us: To which good Spirit we recommend you, and remain,

Edinburgh, Octob. 27.

Your affectionate Friends

1659.

and Servants,

October 26.

The Council of State withdrew their further attendance the Generall Council of the Officers of the Army keeping their dayly Meetings at *VVallingford-House*, this day agreed on the names of the persons following, for the management of the Publick affairs being 23 in number, *Viz.* Lord *Fleetwood*, Lord *Lambert*, Generall *Disbrow*, Lord Chancellor *Steel*, Lord *Whitlock*, Sir *Henry Vane* Lt. General *Ludlow*, Col. *Sydenham* Major *Salway*, Lord *Strickland*, Col. *Berry*, Lord *Lawrence*, Sir *James Harrington*, Lord *Warreston*, Alderman *Ireton*, Ald. *Tichborne*, Mr. *Henry Brandritb*, Mr. *Robert Thomson*, Col. *Hewson*, Col. *Clark*, Col. *Lilborne*, Col. *Bennet*, Mr. *Cornelius Holland*. It was Resolved the same day that these be a Committee of safety. Also, that they do consider of a form of Government to be established, and that they have liberty to advise with any persons concerning the same, and that they agree this form of Government, and bring it into the generall Council of the Army for their approbation within 6 weeks. They also agreed unto severall powers by which they should act as a Power to oppose and suppress all Rebellions and insurrections, to with foreign States and Princes, also to raise the *Militia* of the severall Counties, and to dispose of all places of trust, and to make sail, and compound with Delinquents for their Estates, and likewise they agreed that they have all the powers exercised by the Council of State and with all power to bring all Delinquents to a speedy Tryal and to give Indempnity unto all persons that have acted for the service of the Common-wealth since 1641.

Ofto.

October 27.

This day the generall Council of the Officers appointed a Committee of Officers to present the Instructions unto the Committee of Safety, they also ordered a letter of invitation to be sent unto each of the Members of the said Committee, to undertake the managing of the affaires of the Commonwealth, also they agreed the following Declaration.

A Declaration of the Generall Council of the Officers of the Army, agreed upon at Wallingford House the 27 of October, 1659.

Although all occasions are very unpleasant unto us, whereby we are necessitated by Declaration, or Appeal to justify our selves, or our Actings to these Nations, and especially when (to do our selves right) we must necessarily insist upon the failings and mismanagements of others; yet seeing it hath pleased God by the hand of his wise and all-disposing Providence, to bring the Affairs of this Common-wealth into the State and Condition wherein now they are, we hold our selves obliged to give an account to the people thereof, and of our Proceedings therein: and conceiving it unnecessary to look back, or reflect upon the secret Designs which were contrived in that Parliament that ended the 22 of April last, and broke forth in the late Insurrection in Cheshire, and other parts of this Nation, to the extream hazard of the Lives and Estates of all the well affected people of this Common-wealth, and of whatsoever is valuable and dear unto them, we hope it will be sufficient at this time to declare as followeth.

That before the recalling of the late Parliament, we had divers consultations, and thoughts of heart, in what way and manner we might most effectually provide for the Peace and good Government of this Commonwealth; and at length calling to mind those many great things which had been effected for the good of these

Nations, during the sitting of the said *Parliament*; and being likewise fully perswaded, that the Government of these Nations might be most happily placed upon the Foundation of a Commonwealth, and that upon such Principles as was then agreed upon by us, and hoping that through their experience in Affairs of Government, we might most safely deliver the Power and Trust of these Nations into their hands, having likewise those further encouragements, that they, having lain for some years under that Rebuke which God had given them for their former miscarriages, would thereby have been instructed to follow him more close, in the paths leading to Peace and Righteousness: and also from some previous Meetings, with some worthy and leading Members of that House, who upon debate with us, approved of the Principles aforesaid, and communicated them to divers of their fellow Members, that not only old displeasures would have been forgotten, but that the single welfare and settled Government of this Commonwealth, would have been only aimed at: and (as by one of the chief amongst themselves was exprest) having in two Moneths or thereabouts, settled the Government of these Nations) goe up with *Moses* to Mount *Nebo*, and die. And although we were not ignorant, that by their former interruption, it was the opinion of many learned and able persons, who well understood Affairs of that kind, that the late *Parliament* was wholly Dissolved; and especially by the peoples succeeding Elections, who, upon Writts issued out to them for that purpose, seized that Trust which they had formerly given them. And to this purpose let us repeat an Expression of an eminent person, who late as a Member in both the late *Parliaments*, (and was deeply concerned in these late Actions) used upon another occasion in *Parliament*:

That the people by their Electing Members, to represent them in Parliament, had cut them not with their own Sword, which by no other means was capable to be dissolved or broken; yet being desirous, like drowning men, (who are ready to seize upon every Twig) to lay hold of any thing that had the least appearance of Civil Authority, thereby hoping, not only to keep these Nations

ens from sinking into Confusion, but to see it happily established upon the *Basis* aforementioned: we did think fit by our own *Declaration* of the 6 of *May* last, to invite the Members of that *Parliament*, to return to the Exercise and Discharge of the Trust formerly reposed in them; which being by them accordingly accepted, soon after their sitting, we did in a most humble and solemn manner present our *Petition* and *Addresse* unto them, wherein was contained the sum of our desires and principles aforesaid: to which we had, to our great content, ample assurance of the Parliaments good acceptance exprest, not only by their hearty thanks at that time, but after by their *Votes*, approving divers of the same, and promising to provide for others, referred the same to severall Committees of their own Members, appointed for that purpose.

Things being brought (as we then hoped) to a good posture tending towards Settlement and satisfaction, we did expect the speedy fruits thereof, when contrary to our expectations, instead of an effectually and full Act of *Oblivion*, (desired in our third *Proposall*, as the *medium* of quiet and security to our selves, and other the well-affected people of the Common wealth, who had served under the former Governments, and of encouragement to us, and them again with chearfulness under them, to discharge our duties in our and their respective places and stations) we found it a long time to hang in suspence, and at last (after divers and earnest importunities to many Members of Parliament) an Act of *Indemnity* came forth so imperfect and ineffectually for the ends expected, as that not only our selves, but divers others were left liable to ruine at their pleasures, and subject to trouble and molestation at Law, for *Acts* done for the publick service; as well during the time of their former Sitting, as under other succeeding Governments.

And for what concerned our desires in our 12th *Proposall*, (for the union of the Forces of this Common-wealth) wherein we did unanimously own the Lord *Fleetwood* to be Commander in chief of the land Forces of this Common-wealth; and concerning which, we had assurance given, that the same should be granted in Parliament: we were not lesse decelyed in our expectation, his Commission being restrained to the Forces of *England* and *Scotland*, and limited

limited to the sixth of *May* next ensuing; or to be revoked at pleasure: and the further to abridge him of the Authority necessarily belonging to the Commander in chief of an Army, for the good Government thereof: and to render the Army wholly subservient to their will, they resolved, that all Commissions should be given out by the Speaker, opening a way to decline or cast out whom they pleased, without so much as hearing: which neverthelesse, for peace sake, was submitted unto by the Army; it being then affirmed, that no such thing had been, or ever would be done in Parliament, which proved otherwise in the sequel, as will be hereafter more particularly manifested.

What factions hereupon grew up in the Army, what new moulding changing and transforming thereof (to the discomposure of the whole) how parties were made, headed, and encouraged by divers Members sitting in Parliament, and strengthened, not only by bringing divers persons into Command of *prejudiced* mindes, but by removing faithfull officers into remote parts of this Commonwealth, without any cause shewen, or consultations had with the Commander in chief thereupon, was not only notoriously known by those, who are concerned in Military Affairs, but obvious to common observations. By which means the aforementioned *Design* of a generall *Insurrection* took further encouragement, spreading it self into every part of this Nation: and being now grown ripe (though by the wonderfull goodnesse of God prevented in other places) broke forth in *Cheshire* the first of *August* last, where a considerable Number of Horse and Foot were speedily drawn together, and formed into an Army, under the Command of Sir *George Booth* and others; For the suppression of which, a convenient number of the Army were appointed to march under the Command of Major General *Lambert*, and (through the blessing of God upon their faithfull and chearfull endeavours) that Enemy was suddenly routed and subdued, and the whole Nation reduced again to quietnesse, with little losse of Bloud, and lesse of other the sad marks and effects which usually attend a *Civil War*. The full sense of which Mercy put it into the hearts and mindes of some Officers

ficers of that part of the Army, to meet and consider how the same might be improved to the glory of God, and good of the Commonwealth: And thereupon resolved upon a Paper, which together with a Letter they sent to the Lord *Fleetwood*, desiring if he saw it fit, to communicate it to a General Council of Officers for their approbation: His Excellency (desiring to put the same into such a way as might not savour of offence to the Parliament, or any Member thereof) consulted with *S. Arthur Hesslerig* thereupon, and in order to the taking further counsel therein, desir'd that he, *Sir Henry Vane*, & Major *Salwey*, would meet with himself to consider of such course to be taken in this matter, as might best suit with the present occasion and posture of affairs: But contrary to expectation and all ingenuity (although a meeting was agreed upon) the next day *Sir Arthur Hesslerig* informed the House of the said Paper, representing that some dangerous design against the Parliament, was on foot in the Army, and intentions to introduce a new Government by setting up a single person, though that paper was manifestly contrary to any such end or purpose, as by its being exposed to publick view, will more fully appear. Whereupon the House possest with prejudice upon this misinformation, fell into high debates, expressing great heat and anger against the Lord *Lambert*, and several other faithful Officers of the Brigade, from whence the Paper came, although they were truly informed by the Lord *Fleetwood* and others, that the Lord *Lambert* gave no consent, nor had any hand in the same, but endeavoured the suppression thereof both before and after his coming to Town: And also although neither the Paper it self, nor the matter of fact was before them, nor the persons admitted to speak for themselves, so that now it was apparent that those factions already laid, began again to pursue what they had in prospect and design more openly and vigorously then before. Hereupon the Officers of the Army, thought it their duty to represent to the Parliament their innocency, and to vindicate themselves from those aspersions which were unworthily and falsely charged upon them, and withall (to obviate the afore-mentioned designs) to desire that the Army might receive their Commissions, with the Advice of such persons,

who

who by experience had the knowledge of their Abilities and fitness for service, and that they might not be turned out arbitrarily, but by the usual and known way of a Court Martial, and being willing to bury all prejudices by-past, they desired only that some check and discouragement might be put upon such, who (for the future) should endeavour to beget misunderstandings between the Parliament and them.

And lastly, asserting the *Liberty* and *Rights* belonging to all the People of this *Common-wealth*, as also to themselves, of presenting in a peaceable and submissive way their desires to the Parliament, which being expressed in our Representation and Petition, was humbly presented to them on the 5th. of this instant *October*. The reception whereof being accompanied with the Thankes of the House, gave again renewed hopes of a right understanding between the *Parliament* and the *Army*. Both which Representation and Petition, together with the Answer of the House thereunto, have been already exposed to publick view.

The generall Council of Officers, when they agreed the aforesaid Representation and Petition, resolved then, (to the end the true State of Affairs might be communicated unto those of the *Army*, who were equally concerned with them) *That Copies thereof should be sent to the Officers of the several Regiments, Troops, Companies, and Garrisons in England, Scotland, and Ireland, Inviting them (in case they were free thereunto) to concur with them in their just desires:* And likewise appointing the said Letter to be signed by a Committee of Officers which they had appointed for that purpose.

The Parliament upon the 10th. of *October*, taking into debate the said humble Representation and Petition, Resolved in answer to the first Proposal, *That the Officers of the Army had received, and should from time to time receive marks of the favour of the Parliament, and countenance answerable to their faithfulness and merit.* Which, how far it did answer the reasonable part of their desire, we leave to all indifferent persons to judge, when they shall duly weigh the following proceedings.

In the afternoon of the same day they did resolve, that this be

the answer to the second Proposal, *That it is the duty of all Persons, especially Members of Parliament, to inform the House of any thing which in their apprehension may concern the publick safety. And that it is the undoubted Right of the Parliament, to receive and debate those Informations, and resolve what they think fit thereupon.* Where we cannot chuse but take notice, that this being applied to the said second Proposal, it asserts it to be the duty of all persons to inform the House of any thing, be it never so frivolous and false, which in their apprehensions concern the Publick safety. And that it is the undoubted Right of the Parliament to receive and debate those Informations, and to resolve thereupon, if they think fit, the ruine and destruction of them and their Families, who are informed against, before the said persons be heard, or their Case truly stated before them.

Upon Tuesday the next day after, a Bill was brought into the House, and contrary to the usuall Orders of Parliament, thrice read in one and the same day and passed into an Act, Thereby enacting, *That all Orders, Ordinances and Acts made by any single Person and his Council, or by both or either of them, or otherwise, or by any Assembly or Convention pretending to have Authority of Parliament, from and after the 19. day of April 1653. and before the 7. of May 1659. and which have not been or shall not be enacted, or confirmed by this present Parliament, be, should be, and were thereby declared, deemed taken, and adjudged to be of no force or effect, from and after the said 7. of May, 1659. which was altogether contrary to what was humbly desired in the third Proposal of the Petition and address of the 12. of May 1659. and to what they gave us just grounds to expect, having committed that Proposal to a Committee of their own, to bring in such Bill or Bills for that purpose, as they thought necessary.*

And in the same Bill it was likewise contained, *That no Person or Persons should after the 11. of October (being the very day that the said Act was hastily passed) raise Moneys without consent of the people in Parliament, thereby in an instant putting a doubt and discomposure upon all mens minds that are concerned in matters*

matters of that nature, so that if any thing should cross such their strange proceedings, the Army might be necessitated to that odious Refuge of Free Quarter, or else be exposed to such provocations, through the want of a fit provision for their subsistence, as might alienate their minds from that care and duty that is incumbent on them, for the peace and security of the Commonwealth.

And not onely so, but the other mischiefs arising from this precipitate Act, will prove many and great. For then the most choice and godly Ministers of the Nation, will be found to be comprised herein, and themselves and their maintenances altogether avoyded, and great numbers of prophane and scandalous Ministers, which have been ejected for near the space of six years past, will then be re-estimated; the Adventurers and Souldiers Lands in *Ireland* left at a loss and in confusion; the Rebels that were transplanted there, be at their liberty to return; the union made between *England* and *Scotland* rendred invalid; All the Compositions and Assurances thereupon given and made to the Protestants in *Ireland*, and to the excepted persons and Delinquents in *Scotland* and *Ireland* made insignificant; divers Souldiers, who have for a long time in our former times of Difficulty, and have since either voluntarily upon reducements, or otherwise left the Army, and betaken themselves to severall Occupations and Callings within severall Towns and Occupations for a livelyhood to them and their Families, are not onely for the future disinabled to profess and use the same, but likewise left liable to the severity of the Laws and Customes, for all things done contrary therunto since the 7. of *May* 1659. All Estates conferred on any person or persons by former Govenments, though upon never so valuable and publick considerations, left in a dangerous and uncertain condition, to the unravelling and unknown discomposure of severall mens Estates and Interests, the consequences whereof will in short time appear by the sad effects of multiplying suits and vexations of innocent persons; if the sad Act could be deemed as valid. Concerning which we shall adde no more but, that had not strange precipitancy and design driven it on; it could hardly be believed, that any supream Authority would ever have exposed a people to such inconveniences.

Things

Things being thus prepared in order to further ends, the next day (being Wednesday) the Parliament hoping they had a great influence upon part of the Army, and conceiving they had by their late Acts sufficiently perplexed those whom they doubted might oppose them, and that the Government of these Nations was so sure in their own hands, as in all probability things might come to confusion, except managed by themselves, proceed vigorously to put their designs in practice.

In the morning the Doors of the Lobby, by their appointment being fast shut and guarded, that none might by any means come near to the House, or understand their proceedings: Occasion is administered from one of the Letters which was signed by severall Officers according to the appointment of the Generall Council, and sent to a Regiment of the Army, and produced by a Member of the House (it being of no other purport then the sending the said Representation and Petition to one of the Regiments of the Army as is before mentioned.) Yet nevertheless, they fell foul upon the severall Officers who had subscribed it, and took this rise in pursuance of their former intent to make a plain breach upon the Army; and thereupon voted out of their Commands (without hearing any one person speak for himself, or examine whether the persons whose names were subscribed, were their hand-writing or not) the Lord *Lambert*, General *Disbrow*, and seven other Colonels and Field-Officers, disposing divers of their Commands to the Officers next under them: And as they did the day before, so now, they hastily passed it into an Act before they rose, for the making void the Lord *Fleetwoods* Commission, and investing the Command of the Army in seven persons, whereof himself was one, some of whom were the principall in carrying on this whole design. Whereupon the House adjourned, and three of the said number immediately repaired to the said Speakers chamber: And having provided themselves of six barrels of powder, and a quantity of provision, forthwith gave out orders for Colonel *Morley's* Regiment to draw thither; as also to divers other Regiments, Troops and Companies which they thought would be most sure to them; And likewise gave

order to Colonel Okey to draw his Regiment to the *Palace-yard*, upon which he marched to *Tuttle fields* with four of his troops; and from thence (having sent one into the *Palace yard*, he marched with the other three into *London* for countenancing the drawing together the Militia Forces, in order to a Conjunction with them, which proved there ineffectual, but had other success in *Southwark*, where by like directions, Collonel *Thomsons* Regiment drew together under the command of their Lieutenant Collonel; & that no endeavors might be wanting. Orders were sent to Col. *Hackers* Regiment, quartering in and about *Leicestershire*, and other Troops in other remote places in the Country, to march to *Westminster* with all speed; the tendency whereof must naturally lead to the engaging the City, Country, and Army in blood.

The Officers of the Army having received notice of these things, and being greatly amused at so strange and sudden a mutation, and that the Office of Commander in chief, should be this minute executed by the hand of my *Lr. Fleetwood*, and the next by the hands of *Sir Arthur Hesilrig*, Col. *Morley*, and Coll. *Walton*; and that orders were so speedily hastened out for the drawing of force together, were in great doubt that such strange and violent courses did portend some sad and fatal event: And thereupon they judged it their duty, for preservation of themselves, their friends, and honest interest in the Nation and Army, to draw together in Arms, and march to the *Palace yard* at *Westminster* (the place they had appointed for their rendezvous) to understand the reasons and grounds of their so assembling themselves together: And being arrived there, and perceiving that several Companies of Collonel *Morleys* Regiment were placed in the *Hall*, *Gatehouse*, *Clockhouse*, and *Exchequer Chamber*, and thereabouts, in hostile manner, all endeavours were used to inform them of the true state of affairs, and to draw them to such a compliance with the rest of their brethren of the Army, as might avoid the effusion of blood; but finding them, by the persuasion of their leaders, obstinately bent to oppose, We found ourselves necessitated to put the Forces into a posture of defence; and for the grounds and reasons aforementioned, (as also, that they might

might not be further encouraged and countenanced in such a dangerous opposition, to the apparent hazard of the publick peace) to put a period and determination to the Parliaments meeting together; and think our selves yet further obliged, for preventing of the manifold evils and inconveniencies, which must necessarily fall upon the other good people of the Nation, as well as our selves, by reason of the severall *Orders, Acts*, pretended *Acts* or other *Declaration*, or any of them, enacted, made, or past on Munday the tenth of this instant *October*, and on Tuesday and Wednesday then next following, to declare them and every of them, null and void to all intents and purposes; And do hereby declare them, and every of them, and every clause and sentence therein, invalid, null, and void, to all intents and purposes: And likewise all *Acts, Orders*, and proceedings thereupon had or done, in as full, and ample manner, as if the said *Orders, Acts*, pretended *Acts* or *Declarations*, and every of them, had never been. All which we thought fit to publish and declare, to the end all persons concerned may take notice thereof; and no person whatsoever suffer any further prejudice thereby, hoping that all peaceable, well minded, and unprejudiced persons will acquiesce in the necessity and justice thereof.

And now we shall conclude, in declaring to the World, that it is upon our hearts, and we earnestly desire, and shall endeavour, that a due liberty may be assured to all the free born people of these Nations, both as Men and Christians: that a full and through Reformation of the Law may be effected, as also that a Faithful, Godly, and painful Gospel-preaching Ministry may be encouraged and provided for, by some certain way that may be less troublesome to them, and less vexatious to the People, then that of *Tytches*.

And we do further Declare, That we have no aim or ends to set up a Military or Arbitrary Government over this Commonwealth, but have already provided that the Civil and Executive part of Government may be lodged in a *Committee of Safety*, and they obliged in a short time, to prepare such a form of Government, as may best suit and comport with a free State and Commonwealth, without a Single Person, King-ship or House of Peers: and that we shall

to the utmost of our endeavours, labour to obtain those desirable things so often declared for; and to maintain and preserve the Peace of these Nations in our several Stations and Places, and shall hope that God for his own Glory, and the good of his own People, will give a blessed end of these troubles, by a happy settlement upon the principles formerly declared for; and which have been, and still are so earnestly breathed after, by all those who truly fear his Name.

Who, we doubt not, being truly sensible of the many temptations besetting us on every hand, the great difficulties we labour under, (and know not what farther straits a day may bring forth) will say on our behalfs, *who are sufficient for these things?* And out of former experiences, being taught that the Lord is a present help in time of trouble, will cry aloud for us before the Throne of Grace, That the Lord himself may appear, and carry on his work in our hands. And if it shall please him by his Spirit, to stir up those that fear his Name to be instant on our behalfs, We shall not fear what evil men can do unto us.

Signed

Thomas Sandford, Secretary.

October. 18.

The Letters of Invitation having been presented unto those who were chosen to be of the Committee of Safety, many of them accordingly met in the Council Chamber, where the aforesaid Instructions were presented by the Committee of Officers appointed thereunto.

October. 29.

This day the Committee of Safety met both forenoon and afternoon, and had under consideration the powers transmitted by the Officers unto them also. This night the Council of Field Officers met at Wallingford house, by whom it was resolved, that severall Regiments of the Army should be speedily sent towards the North, and that the *Lt. Lambers* should command them, also they appointed divers Officers to go immediately to their respective commands thereby to expedite the march; This day *Lt. general Ludlow* arrived here out of Ireland.

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October 31.

This day the Committee of Safety at Whitehall signed the following Proclamation.

By the Committee of Safety of the Commonwealth of *England, Scotland and Ireland, &c.* A Proclamation declaring the continuance of *Justices, Sheriffs, and other Officers.*

FOR the continuance of the Administration of Justice, preservation of the publick Peace, and the better carrying on the Affairs of the Commonwealth, We, being intrusted with the care thereof, have thought fit to publish and declare, and do hereby publish and declare, that all such person and persons, as on the first day of *October*, One thousand six hundred fifty nine, were Justices of the Peace in any Counties, Cities, precincts, Liberties or places in *England, Wales*, or the town of *Barwick upon Tweed*, by force and virtue of any Commission or Commissions, under the Great Seal of *England*; and had by such Commissions, Power and Authority to enquire of, hear and determine Felonies, Trespases, and other offences; and to do other things in the same Commissions more at large expressed: And all such person and persons, who on the said first day of *October*, by Force of any Commissions or Letters Patents, under the said Great Seal, were Sheriffs of the several Counties, Precincts, and Places in *England, Wales*, and Town of *Barwick upon Tweed*, be and are hereby continued Justices of the Peace, Justices of Oyer & Terminer, and Sheriffs respectively, of, and in their, and every of their severall respective Counties, Cities, Precincts, Limits, Jurisdictions, and places respectively, from and after the said first day of *October*, and shall so continue and be, untill there shall be new Commissions and Letters Patents, or Commissions under the Great Seal of *England*, for the constituting of Justices of the Peace, and Oyer and Terminer, and of such Sheriffs, of, and in the said several Counties, Places & Precincts respectively made, and duly published. And they, and every of them shall have, and may lawfully use, exercise, and enjoy all and every of the Jurisdictions, Power and Authorities whatsoever, which by the Lawes and Statutes, Justices of Peace of Oyer and Terminer, or Sheriffs respectively, may, or might lawfully use, exercise or enjoy, and they, and every of them respectively,

ctively, are hereby required and enjoyned to do the same. And all and every the said Sheriffs have hereby Power and Authority, and are enjoyned to execute and make return, according to usual course of all Writs issued or to be issued. And all and every Act, return of any Writs, or other things whatsoever, had, made, done, used or exercised, or to be had, made, done or exercised by the said Justices and Sheriffs respectively, or by any other Officers or Ministers, or other person or persons whatsoever, by command or authority, by, or derived from, by or under them respectively, is hereby declared to be good and effectual. And all Commissioners for the monthly Assessments, Collectors, Receivers, and Receivers General of the said Assessments, Auditors and Receivers, and other Officers of the publick Revenue in the severall Counties and Precincts, Commissioners of the Customes, and their Officers in the respective Parts, and Commissioners of Excise, and every of them, and the subordinate Officers of them, and every of them are hereby authorized and required to proceed in the execution of their severall and respective duties, and to put in ure all and every the powers and authorities committed unto them and every of them in their respective places; and to do all and every Act and Thing incident thereunto, as fully as they did, or might have done, on, or before the said first day of *October*. And all and every person and persons whatsoever, are hereby required to conform themselves in payment of their respective Duties of custome and excise, and of the said monthly Assessments, and all other Revenues belonging to this Commonwealth accordingly, as they tender the preservation of the publick peace; and to the end that free Quarter, and other mischiefs and inconveniencies that may happen by their neglect or faile therein, may be avoided.

Given at Whitehal the 31 Day of October, 1659.

*William Robinson, Clerk of
the Committee of Safety.*

There was presented a letter unto the Lord Fleetwood by severall Officers of the Army, and directed unto the Right Honourable Lieutenant General Fleetwood, and is as followeth.

May it please your Lordship,

AS we are Englishmen and Christians, as we have been imbarcked from the beginning of the Wars, have borne our share in the burden and heat

of the day are commissioned by the Parliament, as other Officers of the Army are; and look upon our selves, and our Families as concerned in the Weal or Woe of the Land of our Nativity, we cannot neglect any means that may prevent, or be parties to any thing that may promote the destruction of this poor Nation: And therefore beholding with sad and bleeding hearts, the late renewed Breach made upon this Parliament, the consequents whereof will be in more then probable conjecture, not onely the rendring of all the blood and Treasure shed and spent for the deliverance of poor England, fruitless; but also the bringing of these Nations into blood, destruction and confusion: Than which nothing can be more advantagious to Papists & all bloody enemies to Justice & true Godliness: so that we cannot with just Peace and satisfaction to our own consciences sit down altogether in silence, but as in some measure, we do pour out our hearts before the Lord, so we think it our duty to present you with some of our serious Thoughts, Apprehensions and Fears; as also our desires, that you would consider in time before the Lord, what a Floodgate is opened for a Deluge of miseries to be poured down upon this Nation, and how much you are concerned as you tender the honour of God, the vindication of Religion, the credit of the Gospel, the recovery of your own Reputation that now lies at stake, the just satisfaction that all sober Christians and true Englishmen may challenge from you, and the Relief of your native Country that is now sinking in her dearest concerns and cries out for help, That you would (before it is too late) improve your utmost Interest and power, to put a stop to that destructive Carriere which the Army is now engaged in, to obviate the too great advantages that forreign and domestick enemies have now put into their hands, and seasonably to hinder these new counsels that have no Parliamentary Sanction, and so must be grievous to the free born people of England in any thing they do. We address our selves to you, not onely as being of eminent interest, but because you have profest Religion, strictness of Godliness at a high rate, and much tendernes of Spirit. Many sober Christians have had great hopes of you, and wee are not without confidence our selves, yet we know that you are in a very great temptation; the Lord grant that your Temptation may not be seconded with a divine Desertion, we are jealous over you; many are at a stand what to think of you, it was believed that when English Liberties were in late years so much infringed, that you did rather bewail them, then fully consent to what was done, give us leave in faithfulness, and with breakings of heart to tell you, that present Actings do seem more transcendently to strike at the Liberties of the English Nation; and there is none now upon the stage of Action that can pretend to the same advantages the former Protector had. Let not our hopes as to you be fruitlesse, nor our desires altogether rejected, if you will not hear the cries of the condition of this poor Nation, the Lord will in

his time, and believe it, there are thousands of precious souls in *England* (whatsoever some may think of them) and will be found precious at the day of Christs appearing who are at this day weeping in secret places for the unwarrantableness of these undertakings, and therefore let us speak this once to you, enter into your Chamber, yea into the Closet of your own heart, commune with your heart in the sight of that God whose eyes are a flame of fire and whose eye-lids try the Children of men and then labour to give to *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland* a through proof of your faithfulness, humility, self-denial, and publick spiritedness by timely retracting of late unjustifiable actions, in violating that authority whom we have all lately owned, and by whom we have lately been intrusted by Commissions. The good people of this Nation have been formerly deceived by good words and fair promises; Setting dayes a part for seeking God in fasting, when the way is not good, will not hereafter blind English eyes, doing things unwarrantably, and then intitling God to them, as they will never the more be owned by God, so they will be never the more acceptable to discerning men; *He that doth Righteousness is righteous; The fear of the Lord is to depart from evil:* and true Godliness cannot be without denying it self in all ungodliness and worldly lusts. They are just indeed who have opportunity and power to be unjust, and yet dare not because of the fear of God; they are truly faithfull, who when they are tempted and provoked to be treacherous, yea and have opportunity and power so to doe, yet will not, dare not wound their Trust; They have the name of God written in their hearts who stand in awe of his precepts, and dare do nothing meely because their sword is long enough to do it; and if this be according to the rule of truth, the question will be, whether the late and present acting of so many Officers of the Army be suitable yea or no? The Parliament is interrupted, and that by a great part of the Army; and what Parliament? is it not the long Parliament? under whose Counsels, the Army (by the blessing of God) hath wonne so many glorious Battles in the field, both in *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*; That Parliament which through the Mercy of God, together with the subordinate Concurrence both of Land and Sea Forces, was a terrour to enemies both abroad and at home: That Parliament which was so constantly, willing and ready, both to satisfy publick Debts and contracted Arrears, and to provide constant pay for the Army and Navy: That Parliament whose former interruption was found to be no wayes advantageous to the Nation. Have not the Affairs of *England* both abroad, and at home been declining ever since? And was not this Army brought into such a perplexed condition by an over ruling hand of Providence that it was forced to professe before God and Man its sense of backslidings, and its duty to take shame to itself even for that force it had offered to this Parliament? Did not this Army acknowledge this Parliament, the only

visible Authority of this Nation? And thereupon solemnly desire and invite them to the discharge of their remaining Trust, promising all faithfulness and assistance therein; Is it to be considered, that this Parliament, notwithstanding they could not but see that they must sit again under great difficulties and disadvantages because the Treasure was exhausted, vast debts were contracted, and the Soldiery and Seamen unpaid, yet being invited, how did they break through those discouragements, and undertook *difficilem Provinciam*, who were no sooner assembled, but a general, desperate and deep laid plot stares them in the face, and in many places breaks forth upon them; and can it be denyed? that the Lord was pleased in every part of the Nation where the Plot brake forth to take the honour of the success chiefly to himself, and we may truly say, that by Grace we were outwardly saved least any man should boast: and can any be so injurious as not to acknowledge that by the late sudden Calming of the storm, God was pleased afresh to own, and that signally the Counsels of this Parliament? Yet this Parliament must again be interrupted, and that by those who had several wayes engaged solemnly to them afresh, and in the late Petition, how many times do the Officers engaged therein, seem to take a pleasure in styling themselves the faithful servants and faithfull Army of this Parliament. Yet now, with what reality, we shall with grief of heart consider, and the world will judge; especially because already there are so many at work with Tongue yea some with pen to bespatter the Armies acknowledged Masters, and consequentially to bring Parliaments out of credit, if possible, so as to befool people into a belief, that Parliaments will not do the work, but the eyes of Englishmen are not so easily put out: We have not forgotten that it was an old Court designe, not onely to allure, but to affright Englishmen out of their love to, and their very discourse of a Parliament; yet there was a Parliament at last which found work enough for all the Courtiers in the Nation: We are not ignorant how that there have been Attempts of later date to wean this English Nation from love unto their Parliament; and fair things have been promised, and some good things have been endeavoured to have been done by another hand, yet there was still a necessity of calling Parliaments; and when an intire House of Commons would not doe, a part thereof shall be made use of; and when a part would not serve the turn, it also must take its turn to goe off the stage; and when now, Parliaments seemed troublesome, the long Parliament (styled by the Army the famous long Parliament) must be called again; which is not an obscure evidence that the spirit of the free-born Englishmen (notwithstanding Parliament interruptions yet) is still working towards a Parliament, and that old Maxime will not easily be obliterated out of the Tables of English hearts, *Quid omnes tangit, ab omnibus tractari debet*: This English Nation will be loth to lose their Hereditary and Birth-right privilege

Judge of making their own Lawes by which they shall be governed: We have had such experiences of a Parliamentary States Physicians that have attempted in an uncouth way to heal the Nation, and this with so little success, as that we (and we do believe that there are many thousand of our mind) do know no help under God like that of a Parliament; But now we are told, that as there is not Authority in the Nation, so all Authority is devolved upon & resides in the Army, that is in the Officers, and our Government must be a sword government; And shall this be spoken by any that shall presume to take the name of an holy just God into his mouth? Is Englands dear bough Freedome come to this? Our hearts would sink, but that we know the Lord doth reign, & if it were possible for to prevent it, we would say, Tell it not in Gath, & let it not be published in the gates of Ashkelon, lest the Daughters of the Philistines triumph. Have men been beheaded, banished, and slain in the Field for doing things contrary to English Lawes, and shall this Army bury English Lawes and the Legislature it self all at once, and take all into their own hands? But no question some will say, there shall be just things: It is not the doing of some seeming righteous things, that will satisfy the just expectations and Claims of this English Nation, when they see that all that they have lyes at the mercy of their Fellow servants. We have not forgotten what was once told to the late King, and that by a Parliament, That it is better to rule in the hearts of men by love and justice, then to rule over them by force and power. An Arbitrary Sword may tyrannize over mens persons and estates for a time, but it doth never conquer Spirits. We would have hoped that no part of this Army that professeth so much for Christ and his Kingdome, would have ever so much as coasted upon the course of the Egyptian Mamelukes, or the Roman Praetorian Bands. But let men make sure of this, that what God did seem to wink at amongst ignorant Heathens that were no better taught, he will not so easily overlook when acted by those who should have better learned Christ; For Christ hath said it, That he that takes the Sword shall perish by the Sword. And for certain what was lately acted and now acting, will come under the judgement of Christ, who is no respecter of persons, and before whom all the power and force of this world is as nothing, but as the drop of the Bucket, and as the dust of the balance. We are not ignorant of the great Argument why this Parliament was interrupted; What? must nine Families be undone at once? Far be it from us to desire the undoing of any, much lesse of those for whom we have so great a respect; And we could heartily wish, that Affairs might be composed to mutual satisfaction, and we are apt to fear that all good men will at the long run find the smart & inconvenience of these unhappy Divisions. But what? are Military Commands so essential to the well-being of men, if not to their beings, that they shall count themselves undone, if their Commissions be but vacated by Parlia-

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Parliament? In vacating of Commissions be an undoing, how many hundreds of Families have been undone time after time at the pleasure of the Parliament? Did not the Parliament in the year 1645. think fit to lay aside these general Officers ensuing, namely the Earl of *Essex*, the Earl of *Warwick*, the Earl of *Manchester*, *Ferdinando* Lord *Fairfax*, Sir *William Waller*, Major General *Massey*, Sir *William Brereton*, Collonel *Rossiter*, and many other Officers? Yea, how many Commissions have been vacated lately by the Committee of Nominations, and the former have for many years lay down in silence and peaceably at home, who have been known in their time to have done as good service; and happily divers of them might be thought to deserve a Militarie trust, as well as some others: But let the utmost be granted, which cannot be imagined, that it were a kind of outward undoing: must the Parliament be broken up? Must the only Authoritie of the Nation be trampled upon to prevent such an undoing? Nay more, must the saving of 9. Commissions be of such weight in the ballance of Consideration, as that the undoing of so many Millions of Families in these Nations shall be put to open hazard? but it may be presumed that all will go well, because there is such a seeming compliance: we well remember that general Subscriptions and often Addresses, have in very late experience, proved but a rotten prop or sandy foundation, to some who have either leaned or built too much upon them: we call to mind, that at first, that as the War was, so it was asserted to be, defensive on the Parliaments part; and we do believe, that when we formerly with such heat and activitie did prosecute the Cavillere, as the declared Enemy to *English Freedomes* asserted in Parliament, and when we were in the daies of our extremity amongst Garments rouled in blood, and many times expecting our entrance into Eternitie by some instruments of death; that it was not then judged by any to be part of the *good Old Cause*, to wrest all Power and Authoritie out of the hands of the peoples Representatives in Parliament. and to fix it in an Army.

We have the rather taken upon us the liberty thus to express our moans unto your Lordship, relating to these Affairs now in hand, because some of us were desired (which we took for a command) to withdraw from the Councell of the Officers, though we are Commissionated Officers by Parliamentary Authority as well as others; and therefore we cannot willingly subscribe to the freedom of these debates, where any without any just allegation are secluded or suspended:

suspended: and then we did desire that we might not be concluded by, or lookt upon as Parties to any thing which should be there concluded on. We are *English-men* born and bred, and have adventured our dearest blood with others for our Freedoms; and by the mercy of God, the common Enemy could not withhold them from us; we shall not willingly by any Act of ours give them away: If any of our *fellow Servants* will (because they can) by force take our freedoms from us; If we have no appeal on Earth, yet our eyes shall be towards him that judgeth righteously, and our prayers shall be, *Lord help us, for thou art the helper of the oppressed.* We have not much further to say unto your Lordship but this, we must lay before you, that in what you now do, you turn three Nations into most desperate hazard, all lies at stake, and all lies a bleeding. The Question now is, Whether it be not more honourable upon a Christian account, and safe for you and others, to found a seasonable Retreat, then to march on in waies which one day will not be justified before him who is a consuming fire. The Parliament of *England* never raised or maintained Souldiers to be Law-makers, but to defend this Nation against those who were Law-breakers. Let not, Oh let not any who have any stirrings of Conscience, justify that in their own practice which they have fought down in others; Religion and the Gospel should be, and we hope will be dearer to us then our lives, our Liberties and Estates which in their place we must value. We know that the Lord of Heaven is he alone upon whom (for the maintenance of these) we must chiefly depend. But according to humane consideration, and as we are *English Freemen*, and in this Age have been beaten into the knowledge wherein our *English Freedoms* may be most safely lodged, so we must in all humilitie bear our open testimonie to you, that we know, nor can willingly own no safer means for the securing of all these, then in the Parliament, the people of *England*, Assembled in Parliament by their Representatives, we must own to be our proper Law-makers, and to have Legislative power, and to have power Legally to levie Taxes upon the People. We must own it that the Militia and standing Forces of *England, Scotland, and Ireland*, ought to be subordinate to, and to be disposed by commands of Parliament, and of such powers as are delegated by Parliament. And therefore again it is the earnest desire of our hearts to your Lordship, that you would lay *Englands* sad condition and the interest of Christ in the world to heart,

and consider the hopes of all sorts of enemies by the late sad breach; and lay to heart the sad sighs, tears, and groans of thousands of precious souls in this Nation, as also the fears of many, that the glorious departing from our *Israel*: and also consider your own danger and the danger of the Armie, in the waies they now are; and that you would effectually endeavour the removing the present force upon the Parliament, that they may sit in safetie and without interruption, for this we judge (as the Army not long since have done) the most likly expedient to make way for *Englands* settlement, and therefore why should you not interpose? it will be your honour, that by your means the door be once more opened, that this *Parliament* may take some effectual course, for as comprehensive an election of a succeeding Parliament, as the safetie of the Cause will bear. And as to common Enemies themselves we can truly say, that we wish them equall benefit with our selves under *Parliamentarie* Lawes. We onlie desire, That provision may be made, that the Parliament and well affected of the Nation may not be at the Enemies mercie. In this our address to you, We have desired in faithfulness to bear our Testimonie, and when we have done, we must leave all to the dispose of Him that rules all the world, and lay it before your serious and retired consideration. We remain

Your Lordships most humble Servants

Col. Herbert Morley.

John Streater Comptroller
of the Ordnance.

Col. Thomas Sanders.

Col. John Okey.

Lieut. Col. William Farley.

Col. Matthew Alured.

Major Arthur Evelyn.

Col. Henry Markham.

Major Nathaniel Barton.

November 1.

This day, the Committee of safety appointed a Committee of their own number to consider of and prepare a form of Government to be settled over the three Nations in the way of a free State and Commonwealth, and afterwards to present it to the Committee of safety for their further considerations, whose names followeth; The Lord Fleetwood, the Lord Lambert, Sir Henry Vane, Lt. general Ludlow, Major Salway, Ald. Tichbourn, the Lord Whitlock, General Disbrow,

brow, the Lord *Strickland*, Lord *Wareston*, Col. *Berry*, Col. *Hewson*, Sir *James Harrington*, and Master *Cornelius Holland*. This day Commissary Generall *Whalley*, Col. *Goffe*, Mr. *Carill* the Minister, and Mr. *Barker* the Minister was sent from thence to make application unto General *Monck*, to acquaint him with the State of affairs, and the reason inducing to the change, and to mediate with him to avoid the shedding of Bloud and a new Civil War.

This day the Council of Officers had under consideration the severall Cases of those Officers which were suspended.

November 2.

This day the Committee of safety ordered that the Lieur. of the *Tower* bring the persons whose names followeth before them, *viz.* The Earl of *Northampton*, the Lord *Falkland*, the Lord *Castleton*, the Lord *Herbert* son of the Earl of *Worcester*, the Lord *Charles Howard*, and the Lord *Bellasis*, who being accordingly brought, after they had put in security for their Peareable demeanor, were discharged from their further imprisonment.

November 3, and 4.

This day the Lord *Lambert*, began his journey towards *Scotland*, severall Regiments being marched before. Also this day Col. *Barrow* returned out of *Ireland* with the concurrency of the Officers there, unto the Officers at *White-Hall*. This day there was a meeting of the Commissioners of the Militia, to consider of a Letter to be sent unto General *Monck*, the true Relation whereof followeth: The Commissioners for the Militia of the City of *London*, being met this day at the ordinary place of meeting, a draught of a Letter was produced to be sent unto General *Monck* and his Officers, Testifying their dislike of his undertaking, and raising Forces, which after a long contest and opposition made by a considerable number of the Members of that Committee, eminent for Estates and Interest in the City, was Resolved on by a very small disproportion and odds of Votes, *viz.* two or three at the most, against which the said dissenters generally made their Protestation, and many of them in further Testimony thereof subscribed their names in the paper of the Committee, but no Resolution being taken at that time when the said Letter

should be sent, or by whom or how directed, they appointed to meet the next day to treat further, thereupon being met the Dissentors comming with a very good assurance that they should have been able to have laid aside and prevented the sending of any Letter of that import by a far greater number of Members, whom the formost Debates, and a more serious consideration had made sensible of the danger and imprudence of such an Application, designed for the discouragement of that faithful and generous Assertor of the Parliaments Rights and Liberties of the people, and the Government of the Commonwealth by the administration of the Civil Power; there was at the same time an endeavour by producing a Letter from the Committee of safety to discharge that Committee from further sitting, the Authority whereof was likewise disowned and declared against by many as insufficient to suspend their sitting who were Authorized by Act of Parliament: Notwithstanding, upon a solemn promise that the letter should not be sent or made publick, and at the request of the Lord Mayor, that they would give place to the Court of Aldermen who had appointed to meet in the same roome, upon which and other reasons the Committee by mutual consent adjourned themselves. Now forasmuch as the said Letter contrary to promise is published in Print, and probably may also be sent unto General *Morck*, lest the same should be deemed the free and unanimous Act of the Committee for the Militia of *London*, it is thought fit to publish the Letter with the names of those which carried it on, as also of those that dissented, to the end the Citty who are best able may judge the matter by the manner, and of the persons who are engaged on either side: The Letter followeth:

Gentlemen,

V *WE understand by severall Informations, that you are preparing to march with an Army into England, and that you have displaced and Imprisoned severall Officers of the Army of known Integrity, courage, & faithfulness, unto the Interest of this Common-wealth and all the good people there in, who received their Commissions from the Parliament, and appointed others to their Commands, and that you are making great provisions and warlike preparations hereunto, all which as things*

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now stand, we cannot but judge to be threatening unto the peace and welfare of this Nation: we observe also the generall contentments, hopes and expectations of the old common Enemy arising and growing hereupon: we shall not take upon us to censure the integrity of your Intentions. But for as much as we have received Authority from Parliament to suppress all Insurrections and invasions, and to preserve the Peace of our Countrey; and being sensible of the bad effects of such proceedings, we think fit to represent unto you our earnest desires, as you tender the glory of God, the peace of your Native Countrey, the just interest and liberty of the people, and the guilt of much blood like to be spilt hereupon, the prevention of Superstition and all profaneness among us, and the dangerous consequences of another war. That you would please to set free the said Officers from their imprisonments and restore them unto their respective Commands, and desist your farther actings of this kind: however we hold our selves bound in duty and conscience in our places and capacities to endeavour to the utmost of our power, the preservation of the Peace of our Countrey as well as of this City, against all persons that under what specious pretences soever shall disturb, or invade the same.

The Names of the promoters of this Letter.

Mr. Kiffin, Samuel Moyer, Henry Brandrith, William Oller, Joseph Sibley, Robert Offley, Edward Raddon, George Coney, Meth. Turner, William Smith, William Zankey, George Gospright, Samuel Southen, Lt. Col. Foach, Clement Ireton, Capt. John Owen, Lt. Col. Puckle, Robert Barrer, Nathaniel Manton, Major William Clement, Col. John Mew, Major John Child, Sadler Blunr, Capt. Robert Mallory, Col. John Fenton, Col. Owen Rowe, Henry Par, with three others, in all 30,

The names of the Dissentors.

Alderman Dethick, Ald. Love, Ald. Bateman, Ald. Biddulph, Deputy Cliffe, Deputy Campfield, Col. Deputy Lenthall, Col. John Okey, Col. Slingsby Bethel, Col. Gower, Major Mark Coe, William Pennoyer Esquire, Major Robert Russell, Capt. VWilliam Mead, Capt. Nicholas Roberts, Capt. Stephen Henbery, Lt. Col. John Marriot, Richard VVaring the elder, Praise-God Barebone, John Jackson, Edward Bushel, Tho. Arnold, Joseph Holden, VWilliam Jelley, Mr. Rosse, Mr. Harrington, Mr. Baker, VWilliam

liam Hinde, being in all 29. This day the General Council of Officers sate at *Wallingford* house, unto whom Collonel *Barrow* gave an account of the Army out of *Ireland*, and Resolved to spend the next day in the same place in prayer: also this day the Lord *Fleetwood*, the L. *Whitlock*, Gen. *D'sbrow* and Alderman *Tichbourn* were sent by the *Committee of Safety* unto the L. Mayor and the Court of Aldermen, with the nature of Gen. *Monck's* proceedings in *Scotland*, with the many dangers that might ensue, in case another civil war should arise: and thereupon recommended unto them the necessity of providing for a prevention thereof, and the preservation of the peace of the City: Unto whom the Court of Aldermen declared their readinesse for the preservation of the City, and thanks for their Lordships care concerning it, &c.

Novemb. 5. and 6.

This day the General Council of Officers met at *Wallingford* House to seek the Lord by Prayer, also new Commissions were given forth to severall persons in severall parts of the Nation to raise forces, and put themselves in a Posture of Defence, also there came newes out of *Scotland*, that the Officers formerly secured in *Tintalton* Castle, were removed by the Order of Gen. *Monck* into *Basse Hand*, and that he had secured Col. *Cobbet* in *Edenburgh* Castle; also that he was drawing his forces together, intending to march for *England*, also that Major *Knight* with a party of horse was come into *Morpeth* within 12. miles of *Newcastle*, the *Committee of Safety* agreed the following Proclamation.

By the Committee of Safety of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland, &c. A Proclamation Inhibiting all Meetings for the raising, or drawing together of Forces, without order of the said Committee, or the Lord Fleetwood.

VHereas it hath pleased God in his all-ordering Providence, to cast the present care of preserving the publick peace and safety of these Nations upon this Committee, who, upon a due sence and consideration of their duty, conceive themselves obliged both to God and their Countrey, to use their utmost endeavours for preservation thereof, most especially in such a season, wherein they must needs expect, that partly through endeavour used by the common enemies, and partly through the inadvertency and animosities of some friends, the continuation of
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the peace and welfare of these Nations will be in apparent hazard ; and their intended provision for the Liberty of the good people of this Commonwealth , both as men, and as Christians , in a settlement of a Government of these Nations , without a King, single Person, or House of Peers, thereby interrupted and retarded , to the great prejudice and disturbance of the people.

And whereas this Committee have understood, that several Meetings have been held , wherein matters tending to the disturbance of the publick peace , and in favour of the enemies thereof, have been asserted and promoted, whose influence (if not prevented) may tend much to the publick prejudice.

They do therefore declare and order , that no persons whatsoever, upon any pretence whatsoever, do maintain or frequent any Meetings within the Cities of *London* or *Westminster*, or late Lines of Communication , or within any other the Counties, Cities, Towns, and places of this Commonwealth , thereby to draw together, or to contrive or endeavour the drawing together of any forces whatsoever within this Commonwealth ; nor to countenance, abet, or promote any Assemblies, meeting or meetings in order of this Committee, or the *Ld. Fleetwood*, or by Commission or Instructions from or by either of them, upon penalty of being reputed & proceeded against, as enemies to, and disturbers of the peace of this Commonwealth.

And this Committee do declare, That if any person do, from and after the Seventh day of *November*, 1659, assemble or meet together, to assert, promote, countenance, or abet, or in order to the promoting, abetting, or countenancing the matters aforesaid, without order as aforesaid, such persons shall be had, reputed, and taken to be disturbers of the peace, and enemies to the settlement of this Commonwealth.

*Given at White-hall the 5 day of November, 1659.
William Robinson, Clerk of the Committee of Safety.*

The Committee for the government sitting daily, have made great progress therein, which will be suddenly brought to a publick view.
November 7. and 8.

The two first dayes the General Council of Officers met and had several things under Consideration, as an Answer unto a Letter of General *Monck*'s, which was agreed and sent away, also the 8th day a Common Council being held in *London*, the Lord *Fleetwood*, the Lord *Whitlock*, General *Disbrow*, and several Officers of

of the Army went into *London*, where they represented unto the Common Council the great dangers hanging over the Commonwealth, and in particular this City, and thereupon advising them to have a strict eye and a serious regard unto their own and the Publick safety, &c. Unto which, the Common Council returned thanks to their Lordships, for their care and respect towards the City, assuring them that they would use all diligence to preserve the Peace thereof, and contribute what in them lieth for the securing of this Commonwealth against any that shall endeavour to disturb the same.

Novemb. 9.

This day came severall Letters directed unto the Lord Fleetwood out of *Scotland*, the first whereof followeth:

To his Excellency, the Lord Fleetwood.

My Lord,

After I had answered the Letter, your Lordship did me the favour to send me by Col. Talbot, I received another from your Lordship, of the 29th. of October, wherein your Lordship is pleased to expresse much of your Lordships affection and friendship to me, for which I shall ever acknowledge my self engaged to you, but truly I must assure your Lordship, no personal Discouragements (although I have had my share of them) have induced me to the justification I make of the Parliaments Authority, but the tie of dutie to which I am in my Conscience obliged, and I shall be heartily sorry, if your Lordship makes any other Interpretation of it, for your Lordship knows my command has been offered often up to those that had power to place it better: We are all I bless the Lords very unanimous here, and I am confident when the Gentlemen we send from hence have given your Lordship a true understanding of our Actions, you will not have so severe an opinion of them, as you seem to have in your late Letters: The persons names are Col. Wilkes, Lieut. Coll. Clobery, and Major Knight, all well known to your Lordship, to whom I beseech your Lordship to give credit, in what they shall propose from the Army here, and I beseech you to believe, I am still with a sincere heart.

My Lord,

Edenb. Nov. 3.

Your Lordships very humble

Servant,

GEORGE MONCK.

Also

Also a second Letter from Doctor *Clarges*, and Collonel *Talbot*, as followeth :

To his Excellency, my Lord *Fleetwood*.

My Lord,

WE think fit to acquaint you, that the Lord has so prospered our endedvours here, that my Lord General Monck and the Officers have accepted of our Overtures of mediation, and they have appointed Col. Wilkes, Lieut. Col. Clobery, and Major Knight, to repair to London Commissioners, to treat with the like number of Officers there for a firm Peace and Vnitie amongst the Forces of both Nations, for which we doubt not but the Prayers of all good men will be poured forth to the Throne of Grace.

We have prevailed with my Lord General, to dispatch Order this night to his remotest Quarters, that they advance not further Southwards during this Treatie, and we desire you will do the like, that none of yours may march further Northward then they are; And truly for as much as we can perceive, none of these Forces had so hastily marched out of Scotland, if yours had not gathered this way. In a few daies we shall see you, and in the meantime desire you to believe we are,

Dalkeith this 4th.
of Novemb. 1659.

Sir, Your affectionate Servants,

Thomas Clarges

Thomas Talbot

Also another Letter from Collonel *Libourne*.

ADvising that he had secured Newcastle, and that he had drawn all the Forces out of Yorkshire thither; Also that General Monck had sent to acquaint him of the Treatie, and thereupon desired that the Forces should not march any further Northward, &c. The Committee of Safetie issued forth several Commissions for the raising of Volunteers throughout the Nation, the Generall Council of the Officers met at Wallingford-House to seek the Lord by Prayer: The Lord Whitlock had the great Seal delivered unto him with as full and ample Power as any Commissioners formerly.

Novemb. 10. and 11.

The Comissioners from General Monck being arriv'd at York, and entertained by the Lord Lambert, it was then agreed that the
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Forces on both sides should not further advance, but remain in their quarters.

The Committee of Safety ordered a Commission under the Great Seal, appointing Commissioners for the Managing of the Militia of the City of London, whose names follow;

The names of the Commissioners for the Militia.

The Lord Mayor, Maj. Gen. Skippon, Thomas Atkins, Thomas Foot, John Fowk, Thomas Viner, Christopher Pack, John Dethick, Robert Tichburn, Richard Chiverton, John Ireton, William Thompson, Tempest Milner, Andrew Bateman, John Laurence, Francis Warner, Will. Love, Aldermen. Samuel Moyer, Theophilus Biddolph, Isaac Pennington, Col. Row, Col. Shephard, Col. Fenton, Henry Brandriff, Lieut. Col. Kiffin, Mr. Parr, Capt. Tolley, Major Ostler, Major Mallory, Col. John Owen, Nicholas Skinner, Mr. Iles, Col. Doyley, Lieut. Col. Randol, Major Sadler, Mr. Sidley, Major Osely, Thomas Benson, Hugh Mason, Mr. Radon, Blennor Hasset, Capt. Roberts. Mr. Juxon, Mr. Dashwood, Mr. Hayes, Mr. Coney, Major Childe, Clement Ireton, Mr. Turner, Mr. Smith, Mr. Ecclestone, Mr. Zankie, Major Russel, Mr. Gosprite, Capt. Currall, Mr. Southen, Col. Campfield, William Allen, Lieut. Col. Price, Col. Foach, Col. Mew, Capt. Bourne, Lieut. Col. Clement, Major Blackwell, Capt. Story, Lieut. Col. Puckle, Mr. Barret, Major Manton, Col. Gower, Col. Langham, Mark Coe, Deputy Dawney, Sam. Wilson, Mr. Ashburst, Mr. Rand.

Who meeting, agreed on the names of the several Officers for the Militia Regiment, whom they presented unto the Committee of Safety for their approbation, who being approved of the said Committee, ordered that the Lord Fleetwood do sign their Commission,

The names of the Officers of the militia.

John Ireton Alderman, late Lord Mayor, Colonel.

John Childe Major.

Hugh Mason,

Nicholas Roberts. } Captains.

That the Foot-Regiments stand six.

Green Regiment.

Owen Rowe Colonel

Robert Price Lieut. Col.

Robert Mallory Serjeant Major. Nathaniel Manton Major.

Yellow Regiment.

Alder, Robert Tichbourn Colonel.

Lieut. col. Randol.

Robert

Robert Whitby,
Edward Green,
Robert Bromhall;

Red Regiment.

John Foach Colonel.

VWilliam Kiffin Lieut. col.

Jervas Blackwel Major.

VWilliam Jelly.

Edward Palmer.

Thomas Powel.

Philip Traver, Captains.

White Regiment,

George Langham Colonel.

VWilliam Clement, Lieut. col.

Robert Ostler Major.

James Standford.

Humphrey Davy.

Matthew Randol, Captains.

Thomas Bolt.

Captains. Robert VValton.
Palmer.

Richard Penoyre, Captains.

Blue Regiment.

Matthew Shepherd Colonel.

Blunt Sadler Lieut. col.

Mark Coe Major.

Henry Fendall.

Edward Bellamy.

Math Shepherd jun. Captains.

Orange Regiment.

John Mew Colonel.

VWill. Mennerhasset Lieut. col.

Richard Bolt Major.

Henry Creech.

VWilliam Smith.

Thomas Edgly, Captains.

The *Committee of Safety* also agreed upon new Commissioners for the Treasury; who are the Lord *Fleetwood*, General *Disbrow*, Col. *Sydneham*, Major *Salway*, *Cornelius Holland*, Col. *John Clerk*, & Col. *John Blackwel*, and ordered that they or any two of them should manage the affairs of the Publick Renew with as full and ample power as any Commissioners formerly did.

Novemb. 12.

This day the Commissioners from General *Monck* arrived, and were entertained by the Lord *Fleetwood* in a long Conference, as to the particulars which should be treated of, and as to the Persons with whom they should Treat, which was left uncertain.

November 14, 15, 16.

The Treatie being resumed with the Commissioners from General *Monck*, at last they came to a full agreement, which being presented unto the general Council of Officers at *Wallingford House*, for the approbation, was confirmed, the heads whereof are; That there be a Renouncing of the Title of Charles Stewart, or any other claiming by that Title; That the government be by a Free State and Common-wealth, and not by a single Person, King, or House of Lords;

That a learned and godly Ministry should be encouraged and maintained; That the Universities shall be reformed and countenanced, so that they may become Nurseries of Piety and Learning; That all Officers, Soldiers and other persons on either side be indemnified for what is past touching the late difference; and that all unkindness be buried in perpetual oblivion; That the Officers in Scotland be forthwith set at liberty; That the Army on both sides do presently retire and be disposed of, so as they may be most for the advantage and security of the Common-wealth; That there be a Committee of 19. whereof 9. are to make a Quorum, whose names follow: Five for England, viz. Ld. Whitlocke, Lt. general Ludlow, Sir Henry Vane, Maj. Salway, Col. Berry: Five for Scotland, viz. the Ld. St. John, Ld. Wariston, Sr. Jam. Harrington, M. Tho. Scot, and Col. Tompson: 3. for the Army in Scotl. viz. Col. Wilks, Lt. col. Cloberry, Maj. Knight, and 3. for Ireland, viz. the Ld. Chan. Steel, col. Barrow, Lt. col. Doubson, the 3. for the Army in England not yet named, who are impowred to meet and give their assistance in determining the qualifications of such persons as shall be chosen Members of Parliaments, or other Assemblies of the people; that 2. Field Officers of every Regiment in the 3. Nations, & 1. Commis. Officer of every garrison, & 10. on the behalf of the Sea Officers, shal meet on the 6. Decem. next as a general Council to advise touching the model and form of Government which is preparing, and will there be presented unto them: Also they agreed that 7. of the Army in England, and 7. of the Army in Scot. do meet on the 1. of Decem. at Newcastle, to consider and determine the case of these Officers which are suspended or displeased here or in Scotland, the half of which 14. are to be nominated by the Lord Fleetwood, and the other half by General Monck, which agreement being concluded upon, was ordered to be sent unto General Monck for his approbation.

Thus gentle Reader have I brought thee at last through many turnings unto a Treaty lately agreed upon for the healing of these great Breaches, what effects it may have to the composing the unfeignedness of the Common-wealth with the further progress hereof; as also some choice Arguments stating the present Differences with some other Papers relating hereunto, thou must expect in a second Part as I find encouragement by the reception of this.

FINIS

